Cables and Foreign Articles Appear on Page 2

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather
Local—Mostly cloudy without much change in temperature; continued moderate northwest to west winds. Eastern New York and New Jersey—Mostly cloudy; little change in temperature.

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CARNEGIE LIBRARY PITTSBURGH

2 MORE ISLANDS NEAR VIBORG TAKEN BY RED ARMY IN DRIVE

Two Towns Occupied—Airmen Down 21 Enemy Planes

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 6 (Wednesday).—While Red Army troops held the southern section of the city of Viborg, two columns forked out on each side of the strategic city yesterday carrying the Soviet advance well beyond the city, the Red Army command reported early today.

The communique of the Leningrad Military District said mopping up activity continued in the area of Viborg bay to the south and west of the city while another column occupied the town of Neetela, northeast of the city and only half a mile from the strategic Viborg to Serdobol railway, one of the last remaining rail links in White Guard control on the Karelian isthmus.

Twenty-one White Guard planes were brought down in combat.

The communique covering operations of yesterday (Tuesday) said:

"In the Karelian Isthmus area of Viborg (Viipuri) Bay Soviet troops occupied the island of Rabansaari and the island of Suonionsaari, town of Neetela northeast of Viborg and one kilometer east of the station of Karisalmi on the railway line between Viborg and Serdobol. On other sectors of the front there was nothing important.

"Soviet aviation acted against enemy troops and military objectives. Twenty-one enemy airplanes were brought down in air combats."

Thus the Red Army was continuing the methodical encirclement of the city of Viborg in three directions. On Monday the fortress town of Tronsund on the island of Uuraansaari was taken and along with it three batteries of heavy naval guns. A quantity of machine guns, rifles and small arms munitions were also seized there.

Monday the Soviet forces also took Tejarinsaari island and the towns of Hejnlahti, Vilajoki and Muhulahti all on the western shore of Viborg bay.

Tuesday's operations saw the further prosecution of these same objectives: closing the ring around Viborg from the south and cutting its exits from the north and northeast.

1st Photos of Red Army In Finland

These are the first pictures to reach America of the Red Army in action in Finland. At the left, newspapers and mail are being loaded on a plane at Leningrad for distribution at the front. At the right, a light field gun is shown in action against the White Guard army.

Showdown in Italo-British Crisis Near

Britain Grabs 6 Coal Ships; Next Move Up to Italy

LONDON, March 5 (UP).—Britain defied Italy's displeasure by seizing six Italian ships loaded with German coal today and headed quickly toward a showdown with the Reich's axis partner.

Four other Italian colliers had left Rotterdam and it was presumed they also would be seized by British warships enforcing the Allies' contraband control.

In the face of a strong Italian protest note declaring Britain's embargo on German coal illegal, Ronald Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, reaffirmed Britain's position and indicated a retreat by London was unlikely. He told Parliament today that German coal exported by way of Holland to Italy now is liable to seizure as a prize of war and announced that the first such seizure had been made.

The Italian ships were escorted by British warships to the Downs, British contraband control base off Deal. They must remain there until a contraband committee de-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rescue Five Miners Trapped in Shaft

STOYSTOWN, Pa., March 5 (UP).—Five miners trapped for eight hours in a small domestic coal mine a mile and a half north of here were freed uninjured tonight by rescuers who tunneled 30 feet through a rockfall to reach them.

Anti-War Leaflets Spread in South China Japanese Army

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, China, March 5.—Anti-war leaflets and pamphlets signed by the Anti-War League of the Japanese Army in South China have fallen into the hands of Chinese troops operating in the Nanning-Pinyang district.

"The only way for salvation of the Japanese people," the leaflet declare, "is the overthrow of the Japanese militarists.

"Let us join in the struggle against aggressive war!"

British Attack Palestine Demonstrators

Scores Hurt in Clashes; Curfew Imposed in Several Cities

JERUSALEM, March 5. (UP).—British police dispersed Jewish demonstrators who broke windows and injured a British constable here this afternoon, and imposed a curfew on Jewish sections of the city from 3:30 P. M. until A. M. tomorrow.

At Tel Aviv, Jewish city, a curfew was imposed at 5 P. M. to last until further notice.

ROME, March 5.—Cavalry troops attacking with drawn sabers marked clashes between Jewish demonstrators and British authorities in Palestine during the past month, reports reaching here today said.

The reports declared that scores of Jews and British policemen were

(Continued on Page 2)

Find Swindler In High British War Position

Huge Graft in Supplies Seen as Inquiry Is Begun

LONDON, March 5 (UP).—A War Office committee started an inquiry today into the hiring of an ex-convict as purchasing agent by the Ministry of Supply.

Politicians predicted a shakeup in the British Cabinet by Easter. They expected Minister of Supply Edward Leslie Burgin to be among deposed cabinet members. The suggestion of a scandal in his department added credence to the forecast.

The War Office committee studied the allegation that a War Department colonel introduced Charles Kingsley Scott or Scotnicki, an ex-convict, to the Ministry of Supply. Scott became purchasing agent.

Soldiers guarded the doors behind which the committee met. The inquiry was ordered after revelation in Parliament Jan. 31 by Ernest Thurtle that Scott, who he said served two years in prison for fraudulent conversion and had five bankruptcy petitions against him, had been introduced by a War Office colonel.

Scotland Yard has been investigating what the censored press calls a "war contracts commission racket." Investigators were said to have discovered that Ministry of Supply contracts had been discussed at West End cocktail parties. The parties were said to have been attended by prominent persons and at least 50 persons were reported to have approached manufacturers with claims of being able to influence the placing of war contracts.

Jobless, Schools Hit By Budget Juggling

Both Parties Support Cuts in Funds for Social Needs

By Mac Gordon
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, March 5.—Some dirty linen received a public washing in the debate around the Governor's message on the Republican amendments to his budget in a crowded Assembly Chamber last night. The Republicans have proposed slashes and so has the Governor.

Out of the debate emrged the fact that the unemployed are to be made the chief victims of the political juggling and skullduggery that has developed around the State budget.

Throwing aside all pretense that the $3,000,000 proposed reduction in home relief made by the Republicans represented only a deferment of that amount until the session of the Legislature next year, when it would be made up if needed, Assemblyman Moffat, the Republican budget "expert," stated frankly that it represented a cut of a quarter million dollars a month in expenditures for home relief.

In the face of all the recent evidence that unemployment is increasing rapidly, he claimed that this cut was justified on the basis of present employment trends.

The $3,000,000 cut proposed in relief by the Republicans comes on top of a $5,000,000 reduction over last year's relief expenditures requested by the Governor in his budget.

In his message to the Legislature last night, Lehman admitted that his own relief request was inade-

(Continued on Page 3)

Daladier to Bid For US War Aid In Welles' Talk

Seize on News Quotation That 'This Fight Is Ours'

PARIS, March 5 (UP).—France will make a two-fold effort to influence American policy towards the European war in the impending conversations between Premier and Foreign Minister Edouard Daladier and Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, diplomatic observers believed tonight.

On the basis of guarded statements by officials and the activities of government bureaus diplomats believed that the French hope to channel the Welles-Daladier conversations along these lines:

1. A detailed expose of French war aims. This will be high-lighted by an attempted point-by-point

(Continued on Page 4)

SENATORS HEAR 2 PARTIES FLAYED BY COMMUNISTS FOR BLOCKING LYNCH BILL

March 6, 1930 — March 6, 1940

10-Year Fight for Jobs And Security Goes On

• *The Daily Worker today marks the ten years since the historic nationwide demonstration of the employed and unemployed initiated by the Communist Party on March 6, 1930.*

• *Turn to page 5 for pictures and articles on March 6, 1930.*

Only 1 in 4 Applicants Gets Relief, Survey Shows

Herlands Report Reveals 6,600 Request Aid Weekly; Describes Success of Workers Alliance in Placing Needy on Rolls

Only 1,800 out of an average of 6,600 persons who apply for unemployment relief in New York City every week are able to meet the stringent requirements of the Department of Welfare, it was revealed yesterday in a 345-page report of the Department of Investigation on the administration of relief.

Of these 6,600 persons, 2,600 are rejected at the initial interview and 1,600 more at the second interview, the report states.

Despite the growing rate of unemployment, only 2,400 cases are assigned for field investigation in an average week, and one out of four of these are placed on the relief rolls.

The report, the result of a one-year investigation ordered on Nov. 3, 1938, by Mayor LaGuardia, was submitted to the Mayor by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands on Jan. 15, this year.

Mr. Herlands' chief conclusion was that "very few people are improperly on New York City's relief rolls."

Answering the charge that chiselers were cluttering relief rolls, Herlands said his staff analysed 2,907 cases according to accredited statistical sampling methods and found only 54 had not met the strict requirements of the city.

The investigators found, the report said, that case workers of the Welfare Department operate under heavy case loads and "great pressure of work."

RELIEF NEEDED

The report says that "the Department of Welfare has done an efficient job in keeping the relief rolls relatively free from those who have no right to the public bounty" and

(Continued on Page 4)

B'klyn Transit Men Discuss Strike Vote

Hogan Says Union Will Fight for Rights; Calls LaGuardia 'Puppet'

Fifty-five hundred members of the Brooklyn Division of the Transport Workers Union met last night to take action on a resolution authorizing the Union's executive board to call a strike at such a time as it deems necessary in order to protect the members' collective bargaining rights under transit unification.

The highly enthusiastic meeting was opened by Austin Hogan, president of the TWU of Greater New York, who assailed Mayor LaGuardia for being "as good a hand at breaking down labor's rights as any Girdler we have known."

Hogan said that the membership had been assembled to consider one of the biggest questions that had ever confronted the TWU during the two and one-half years in which the protection of genuine collective bargaining had been enjoyed.

Hogan reviewed the long years of struggle against "yellow-dog" contracts and conditions, and the petty persecution which transit workers had labored under, to achieve a union and industrial freedom.

"We beat back the 'yellow-dogs'—and now at the end of

(Continued on page 4)

HangarBurned At LaGuardia Airport

Four Alarms Turned in as Blaze Spreads Rapidly

Fire broke out late yesterday in Transcontinental and Western Airline's hangar four at LaGuardia Airport.

The hangar was one of three under construction. There were no planes in the structure.

The blaze, spreading rapidly, started in a wooden scaffolding extending the entire length and breadth of the hangar and not far beneath the roof. The scaffolding had been used by workmen stringing wire in the structure.

A third alarm was turned in shortly before 5:30 P.M.

Planes continued to land on the field.

A fourth alarm was turned in after the right half of the glass and asphalt roof collapsed.

Ben Davis, Toohey Break Through Gag on Testimony

BITTER CLASHES

J. P. Davis, Leader of Negro Congress, Cites Rising KKK Terror

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Two Communist Party spokesmen won their right today to testify before a Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee and tell why their Party demands immediate passage of the anti-lynching bill.

Pat Toohey, white member of the Communist Party's National Committee, and Ben Davis, Jr., Negro member of the Daily Worker editorial board, presented a joint statement which assailed both the "democratic reactionaries and Republican hypocrites" who are trying to kill the bill.

Despite heckling, insults and frequent interruptions by Tory members of the committee, the two Communist leaders held their ground and refused to be sidetracked or brow-beaten.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, chairman of the subcommittee, threatened on one occasion to eject Davis, who read the joint statement, from the hearing room.

CALLS TACTICS "SHAMEFUL"

Davis referred to the shameful tactics of Senator Connally, Senator Ellender, Senator Bilbo and other reactionary opponents of this b"l."

Van Nuys, who has not resented the crime of lynching enough to get something done about the anti-lynching bill, of which he is a co-sponsor, flared up angrily, ordered the remark expunged from the record, and said that Davis would be thrown out if he referred to other Senators "in terms that are not respectful."

"Senator Connally hasn't been particularly respectful to the Negro people," Davis said.

"My characterization of the tactics that have been used against the bill remains," Davis replied. "I withdraw it under protest."

A few minutes later he referred to Vice-President Garner as an "evil old labor-baiter," and again Van Nuys and his colleagues hit the ceiling and had the remark expunged but did not make good their threat to eject the husky Negro editor.

HITS SOUTHERN REACTION

Another passage in the statement which Van Nuys had stricken from the record was this:

"The main opposition to the bill comes from a group whose interests dictate a continuation of the un-American and brutal conditions in the South, especially. Opposition comes from group of lynch glorifiers and reactionary Senate filibusterers who slander the Negro people and the progressive movement in the United States, who brazenly defy the express wishes of the American people."

Senators Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin and Warren Austin of Vermont, both Republicans, joined with Senators Van Nuys and Tom Connally of Texas in demanding that these passages in the statement be stricken from the record.

Davis retorted that they had not shown the same sensitivity in defending the Negro people against attacks which were made on the Senate floor.

"When statements have been made in the Senate derogatory to the Negro people, I have not seen any Senators getting up and showing the same indignation which they are showing here today," he declared.

AUDIENCE THRILLED

If the reactionary Senators didn't like the statement of the Communist leaders, Negroes in the audience, many of them associated with important Negro organizations, approved of it very heartily.

They crowded around Davis and Toohey after the hearing, shook hands with them and congratulated them.

Davis and Toohey took the witness stand shortly after John P.

(Continued on page 4)

Court Upsets Auto Toll On Parkway

Orders Westchester Co. to Return Dimes Collected

ALBANY, March 5 (UP)—The Court of Appeals invalidated a 10-cent toll for automblies using the Hutchinson River Parkway in Westchester County today and ordered return of tolls collected since Auguest 18.

The court split 4 to 3 in its first major decision since it gained three new members on January 1.

In another decision the court upheld a State Labor Board ruling directing the Stork Club, a New York City Restaurant, to reinstate with back pay nine waiters discharged for union activity and ordered a company union of Stork Club employers dissolved.

The court also upheld the first degree murder conviction of one of four men convicted of slaying a New York City policeman in a 1931 holdup but reversed convictions of three others charged with the same crime

The A. L. P. County Election--An Important Victory

An Editorial

• The victory of the progressives in the New York County Committee elections of the American Labor Party, shows that even when the rank and file are given only **half a chance**, they make it known emphatically that the reactionary, splitting policies of the Rose-Dubinsky clique do not have the backing of the masses.

In defeating the Rose group of war-mongers and in electing a progressive county committee, the rank and file once again demonstrate that the program of the ALP leadership corresponds in no way to the needs of the progressive forces in the city and of labor in particular. This leadership is especially alien to the policies of the CIO which has firmly refused to go down the line with the pro-war, pro-Roosevelt program of the Rose-Dubinsky clique.

Thus an important victory has been registered in the struggle of labor and the progressive forces to obtain an independent political instrument that will effectively unite labor and the common people behind a drive for peace, jobs, labor and civil rights.

The victory is, at the same time, a tribute to the determination and fighting ability of the leaders and members of the progressive group within the ALP. It greatly strengthens their fight for the April primaries and places them in a much stronger position to overcome the obstacles still facing them on a state scale.

One of these difficulties yet to be overcome is the fact that the apparatus of the ALP is still in the hands of persons whose record shows that they will stop at nothing to thwart the sentiment of the membership, to deny them their democratic rights and to confuse and divide the people.

Secondly, there is the fact that questions which the membership alone should have the right to determine, are at present in the hands of the courts. A few favorable decisions does not necessarily mean that **all** the court decisions will be just ones.

Finally, there is the fact that for one reason or another, the great majority of labor and of the people who support a progressive program and desire to forge an independent political instrument, unfortunately are not enrolled in the ALP. Thus they will not be able to make their sentiments directly felt in the coming ALP primaries. But this does not mean they are not an organized force of great political power. The CIO unions alone, for example, acting in accordance with CIO policies and the CIO Legislative Program, constitute a tremendous potential power.

These great forces must not remain silent and impotent just because they are not enrolled ALP voters. To the extent that they independently take the initiative in the fight for the CIO program, express their willingness to collaborate with all progressives in support of this program and voice their backing for the progressives within the ALP, they will contribute substantially toward strengthening the hand of those seeking the defeat of the Rose-Dubinsky policy—a policy which is directed against all labor and, in the first place, against the CIO itself.

Whatever the extent of the progressive sentiment that may be registered in the ALP primaries, it will only be a portion of the total progressive sentiment that exists throughout New York State for the creation of labor's independent political organization. It is for this reason, as our editorial pointed out the other day, that the ALP primaries, while **a central and highly important phase at present**, are not necessarily the final stage of the struggle.

The goal is clear: the creation of a political instrument that will unite labor and all anti-imperialist forces. But to reach the goal, these forces must be prepared to steer whatever course may become necessary. It is in this light that the progressives within the ALP can be sure of waging a winning fight, that they can mobilize the maximum assistance from those forces still outside the ALP and guarantee that the primaries will be utilized to their fullest possible extent. And it is on this basis that the struggle of the ALP progressives will be united with that of the great majority who share a common goal with them, while all these forces, regardless of developments, will know how to unitedly chart a course to victory.

Forward to the next phase in the struggle—full support to the progressives in the April primaries!

Hoover Can't Sell 'Finnish Aid' to Chicago Workers--So Mannerheim Office Goes Pffft

By Carl Harris
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 5.—It's an awful sad day on LaSalle St.

Deep in the city's financial canyon, a richly-furnished office closed shop and today there's a "For Rent" sign on the door. This was the headquarters of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., which died a slow death from lack of nourishment.

The report of Philip R Clarke chairman of the Chicago Committee, gives one reason for the closing of the office, but his secretary tells a different story

"Funds were just trickling in," Miss Kate Birkhoff told the Daily Worker reporter. "Today, we received only two contributions."

The report sent to members of the committee reveals even more. A breakdown of the income for Mannerheim in Chicago shows that 73 per cent came in via fat checks from big corporations and wealthy individuals who were solicited directly.

But the income from the labor unions, churches and fraternal organizations aggregate only two per cent of the total funds.

"Yes," said Miss Birkhoff, "the bulk of the money came from big corporations, but the labor drive—well, that wasn't very successful here."

And so a very sad letter went out to Herbert Hoover today from the sumptuous offices of the City National Bank—the Dawes Bank, headquarters of the local White-Guard committee, saying in effect: **"Dear Mr. Hoover: We know Mannerheim is in a bad way, but you can't sell this guy to the people of Chicago for a plugged nickel. . . ."**

Chicagoans sensed that something was phony about the "Finnish Relief Fund" when Herbert Hoover emerged as its patron saint. But when the whole local campaign was taken under the wing of the Dawes Bank, the smell of it gave competition to the stockyards.

This is the same Charles G. Dawes who became notorious in the Lorimer Bank scandal. It was his bank which was handed $50,000,000 by the Hoover administration while that great relief proponent was applying his way through the worst crisis the nation has ever seen.

It was in a brokerage office in Dawes' City National Bank Building, at 200 S. LaSalle St. that the Finnish Relief Committee had its offices. Philip R. Clarke, president of the Dawes Bank, was the chairman of the committee. Chester L. Price, advertising manager of the Dawes Bank, was the publicity manager for the drive. Dawes Bank tellers and clerks were the office staff of the Finnish Relief Fund.

But even with the financial resources of such a set-up, the drive to bolster the collapsing Mannerheim Line fizzled completely when it came to winning wide popular support.

"Finnish Relief" got off to a bad start in Chicago with a "mass meeting" in Chicago from which the masses were entirely absent. The workers stayed away in droves. And while the LaSalle St. tycoons came across with the heavy money, the attempt to collect the Hoover handcut fro mthe unions and the workers in the shops during the "Labor Week" of the drive was disastrous. The workers passed up the collection cans like cold soup.

Swedish Blast Called A War Provocation

Moscow Trade Union Paper Blames Political Murders on Warmongers Enraged at the Nearing Doom of Finn White Guards

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 5.—"War mongers and their hirelings" were accused today by the newspaper "Trud" for the explosion and fire which destroyed the headquarters and printing plant of the local Communist Party in Lulea, Sweden, on Sunday.

"The Swedish Communist Party," says Trud, "is rallying the working people to repulse the treacherous plans of reaction, branding and exposing its plot against peace."

"It isn't accidental," the paper continues, "that the provocation in Lulea took place precisely now when the inevitable and approaching doom of the White Guard Finns, who are fleeing from their lairs under the destructive blows of the victorious Red Army, is becoming ever clearer."

The explosion in Lulea wrecked the three-story building of the Communist Party and killed five persons, including two women and two children.

WAR PROVOCATION

Trud's comment follows in part:

"War mongers and their hirelings in Sweden—'activists'—trying at all costs to involve Sweden in war, are passing over from threats and blackmail to methods of murderous provocation.

"The explosion in Lulea shows that there are no crimes and foul deeds of which they are incapable. The bitterest enemies of the Swedish people are displeased with the fact that the Swedish workers and peasants are determinedly fighting against liquidating the neutality of their country.

"They fully recognize that the Swedish people won't agree to offer itself as a sacrifice in the interests of Western imperialists and will not permit Sweden being turned into a new base for a war kindled by imperialists.

"These spies and diversionists, who are on the payroll of foreign secret services, are fully aware of the hatred of the masses of the people of Sweden for the Finnish White Guard clique.

MASSES SUPPORT FINN PEOPLE

"The sympathies of the workers and peasants and all progressives circles in Sweden are with the much suffering Finnish people who have risen up in struggle for their liberation with the support of the mighty and valiant Red Army.

"The screams of the imperialist sirens are now joined by the thunder of explosions.

"On a signal from without, the 'activists' are throwing themselves readlong into terrorist acts against the supporters of peace who are defending the neutrality of Sweden.

"It isn't accidental that the vicious provocation in Lulea was directed against the Swedish Communist Party. The Swedish Communists, reflecting the will of the whole people, are daily conducting unremitting, self-sacrificing struggle against the war mongers and their despicable 'activist' agents.

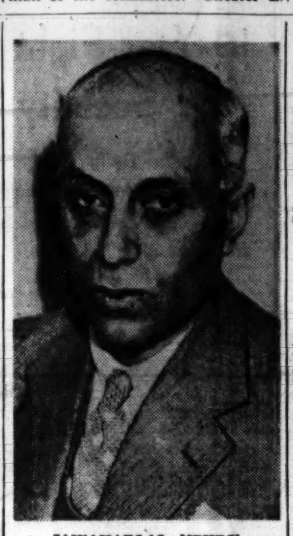
APPROACHING DOOM

"The Swedish Communist Party is rallying the working people to repulse the treacherous plans of reaction, branding and exposing its plot against peace. The Communists of Sweden are mobilizing the masses of the people under the slogan of fraternal solidarity with the Finnish people.

It isn't accidental that the provocation in Lulea took place precisely now when the inevitable and approaching doom of the White Guard Finns, who are fleeing from their lairs under the destructive blows of the victorious Red Army, is becoming ever clearer.

"Seeing and feeling the approach of this inevitable doom, the 'activist' wretches and their masters are filled with impotent rage and fury: along with the collapse of the Rytis, Tanners and Mannerheims, the plans to turn Sweden into a new seat of imperialist war are also crumbling.

"The provocation in Lulea serves the Swedish people and the whole of world public opinion as new and striking proof of what crimes the enemies of peace are capable, and of who is trying to bring about the realization of their rapacious and murderous plans."



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

15 Killed in Japan as Snowslide Wrecks Train

YAMAGATA, JAPAN, March 5 (UP)—At least 15 persons were killed and 33 injured when a snowslide swept a train off a trestle into the Arawaka River near Tamagaguchi today. Twenty-seven passengers were missing.

Rescuers lowered ropes to reach survivors on a precipice below the trestle.

Nehru Gives Support to India Strikers

Says Movement for Higher Wages Is Justified

ALLAHABAD, India, March 5—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today expressed sympathy with the aims of 130,000 textile strikers who yesterday closed 70 Bombay mills in a movement for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living.

Nehru, who stands close to Gandhi in the leadership of the All-India Congress, took his stand with the strikers after Gandhi yesterday declined to give the movement his support.

Nehru said that "this question affects all industrial workers in India who are suffering hardships because of the rise in prices. The right approach is to raise wages, which is easily possible owing to the present expansion in production and large profits. The fundamental problem in India is to raise the purchasing power of the masses."

The strike in Bombay represent 90 per cent of India's textile workers.

No Activity Reported on Western Front

PARIS, March 5 (UP).—The fast pace of action on the Western Front for the past 48 hours slowed today as low banks of gray clouds floated down to cut visibility and rain reduced activity of planes and ground forces.

BERLIN, March 5 (UP).—A lively artillery fire broke out yesterday between the Mosel and the Palatinate forest sectors of the Western Front, the High Command communique announced.

Showdown in Italo-British Crisis Near

Britain Grabs 6 Coal Ships; Next Move Up to Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

cides their fate, normally announced within a few days. The British Press Association said the coal would be retained by Britain as a prize of war.

ROME, March 5 (UP).—Authoritative Italian circles tonight took a grave view of British seizure of Italian coal ships and interpreted it as Britain's real answer to the Italian protest against interference with her coal shipments from Germany.

It generally was considered that the official British reply to Italy's protest is not likely to be conciliatory after today's developments and that if seizure of the Italian ships is followed by confiscation of their cargoes, a crisis in Italo-British relations easily could arise.

Meanwhile, as an obvious precautionary measure to strengthen Italy's position during the coal crisis, coal rationing was ordered and stiff fines were decreed for distributors violating the order.

British Attack Palestine Demonstrators

Scores Hurt in Clashes; Curfew Imposed in Several Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

injured in the disorders, which occurred in at least three cities.

The largest was at the Jewish city of Tel Aviv, with more than 15,000 Jews taking part. Some erected barricades across the main thoroughfare, Ben Yehuda.

The informant from Jerusalem said that, as a result of the Tel Aviv disturbance, a curfew was ordered for sixty-eight hours, with women only allowed on the streets for two hours a day to buy food. Even this concession was canceled the next day after the women seiged the opportunity to demonstrate anew.

The informant said that other outbreaks occurred in Jerusalem and Haifa.

U. S. Sells Old War Equipment to Brazil

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UP).—The War Department made its first sale of old World War equipment to Brazil today and afterwards informed President Roosevelt that it still has on hand large stocks of 1918 rifles, artillery, machine guns and ammunition which can be sold to non-belligerent nations friendly to the United States.

Thousands Visit Lenin's Tomb in Moscow Daily

Regardless of rain, cold or heat, there is always a long queue of people at the entrance to the Lenin Mausoleum on the Red Square in Moscow. Every day, promptly at two o'clock, the doors to the Mausoleum are opened and thousands of people, with abated breath, descend the granite steps into the cool stillness where, on a raised dais, under glass Lenin lies life-like dressed in a khaki tunic, with an Order pinned on his chest.

The photograph shows: The entrance to the Lenin Mausoleum on the Red Square, Moscow, which has been visited by more than 16 million people. The photograph was taken in January, 1940.)

Two Soviet Ships En Route to Mexico

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—It was reported here today that two Soviet freighters are bound for the Pacific port of Manzanillo, where they will load lead from Mexico and copper from the United States. The cargoes will be taken to Vladivstok.

Fear Dutch Ship Lost, 2 British Vessels Sunk

AMSTERDAM, March 5 (UP).—The Netherlands Steamship Rijnstroom, 695 tons, was feared lost today by its owners, the Dutch Steamship Co. The vessel left Amsterdam Sunday for Dover, Eng., and has not been heard from since. One of its two lifeboats and several life belts were found floating by the steamship Brandaris, owned by the same company.

LONDON, March 5 (UP).—The Admiralty announced the sinking of the 6,717-ton British steamer, Pacific Reliance, today.

The Pacific Reliance was sunk "by enemy action" in the Atlantic but remained afloat long enough for the crew to take to lifeboats and follow the Guidance of an Air Force plane to a West Coast haven. It also was announced that the British steamer Charles F. Meyer, 10,516 tons, radioed it was torpedoed off the Southeast coast and the crew was abandoning ship. A coastal life boat was sent to assist.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

CHINESE GUERRILLAS EFFECTIVE IN REAR

Detachments of Railway Workers and Miners Harass the Japanese; Have Engaged in Many Battles

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, March 5.—Guerrilla detachments of railway workers, operating in Hopei Province for more than two years, now numbering five large units totalling 4,500 persons.

The detachments have been operating in the rear of Japanese forces under Chinese command and have concentrated on the destruction of railway lines.

The detachments operate in several districts, both in the rear of the enemy and near the front line zone. They have participated in 262 battles in which 4,000 Japanese were killed.

The detachments several times crossed Japanese cordons, destroying bridges and roads in the rear.

Similar detachments of railway men are active in Hunan Province. In 1939, together with miners, they blew up coal mines in the northern part of the Province and cut off the coal supply for Japanese trains. Since their formation these detachments have blown up 95 Japanese trains, destroyed 130 kilometers of railroad, and removed 7,800 feet of telegraph and telephone lines.

Gurley Flynn to Fight Expulsion From ACLU

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who remained on the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union "to fight for liberties inside the ACLU itself," after the red-baiters in control had asked her to resign, was yesterday informed that expulsion charges had been brought against her as a Communist.

Miss Flynn, who is a charter member of the A. C. L. U., informed the red-baiters that "Communists are not quitters," and refused to resign, preparing to put up a fight in the interest of civil liberties at the expulsion hearing which has been set for March 18.

With characteristic courage and 'fight," Miss Flynn, who is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, recently explained her refusal to resign from the executive board of the A.C.L.U. as follows:

"It has been said that it is 'inappropriate' for Communists to remain on the Civil Liberties board. My answer is that I deem it most appropriate for a Communist to remain there and to fight for civil liberties inside the A. C. L. U. itself.

"Who fights for civil liberties more than the Communists? Who fights for workers' rights against the employers more than the Communists?

"I was a charter member of the American Civil Liberties Union. My name is on the papers filed in Albany.

"When I joined the Communist Party three years ago I informed the directors of that fact, though I was under no compulsion to do so and the A. C. L. U. chairman said they were glad to have a Communist on the board.

"I was re-elected to the board a year ago and my term has two more years to run. I am not quitting."

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Senate Committee Exposed Ship Subsidy Racket in '35

ROOSEVELT TURNED DOWN BLACK'S RECOMMENDATIONS; PUBLIC STILL GETTING SWINDLED

(This is the second of a series of three articles on the Maritime Commission).

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Government handouts to the shipping industry have totalled more than $3,600,000,000 since 1917. Advocates of rigid budget balancing don't usually talk about this little item.

The Roosevelt Administration has maintained the subsidy policy which was begun by the Wilson Administration and continued by the subsequent Republican Presidents.

Facing the American people now is this question: Are the corrupt practices which were once an established feature of the subsidy payments again coming back into vogue?

Operating subsidies to the shipping companies at present total about $13,000,000 annually.

More substantial are the construction subsidies. Over a 10-year period the Maritime Commission is spending $1,250,000,000 to aid in the construction of 500 new vessels.

From one-third to one-half of this amount will go to ship operators and to shipbuilding yards in the construction subsidies which are supposed to cover the difference between constructing vessels in American and in foreign yards.

So sceptical were Senator, now Justice, Hugo Black and his committee in 1935 of getting an honestly functioning subsidy system that they advocated outright government ownership of the merchant marine.

The Black Committee declared that it would be difficult and almost impractical to devise safeguards sufficient to save the taxpayer from the unfair and unjust extortions of persistent profiteers under a subsidy system."

Amazing tales of financial juggling, elaborate corporate structures designed to hide the real profits of the ship companies, tampering with records, and fabulous profits on the basis of government subsidies were unfolded by the Black Committee.

FALSE BOOKKEEPING

Mail subsidies back in the good old days were supposed to be paid partly on the basis of speed—so the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company instructed the officers of the Margaret Lykes to falsify the log of the vessel to show a speed of 13 knots and thus collected $437,124 more than they would otherwise have obtained.

The government sank huge sums of money into the shipping business in order to enable the poor companies to make both ends meet—while the operators cleaned up as never before.

For example, the Dollar interests started the Admiral Oriental Line with a cash capital of $500 which they ran up to a profit of $6,700,000.

One of the worst offenders was the International Mercantile Marine Company, parent company of the United States Lines. At the same time that this company was receiving handsome subsidies from the government, it was pouring millions into its British subsidiary, the Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. British interests were at one time well represented in the I.M.M. itself.

The argument used to further ship subsidies was, and is, that American companies had to be helped to meet foreign competition. Foreign companies, incidentally, used the same argument on their governments in order to keep the subsidy racket going.

In the case of the International Mercantile Marine, the United States was subsidizing a concern which was subsidizing a British company which was competing with other American shipping companies.

REJECTS BLACK PLAN

President Roosevelt turned down the proposal of Senator Black for government ownership of the merchant marine. As a compromise, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and the Maritime Commission were supposed to protect the public against the excesses reported by the Black Committee.

But the same old faces are back at the government trough with their hands outstretched for subsidies.

And the evidence points to the conclusion that, with the aid of the Maritime Commission, they are up to their old tricks.

The Black Committee emphasized that if government subsidies were to be paid at all financial responsibility on the part of the recipients was a minimum requirements. A provision to this was incorporated in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

The significant thing is that the very same companies mercilessly flayed by Senator Black for financial irresponsibility of the worst kind are now again receiving subsidies.

Old timers again enjoying government bounty include the United States Lines, condemned for its British connections; the Munson lines which hid behind a maze of 29 subsidiary companies and invested heavily while it was receiving subsidies in golf courses, real estate ventures and Cuban banks; and the Lykes Company which had falsified its records in order to get a bigger slice of government pap.

These companies were not responsible in 1935 when Senator Black investigated them. Are they responsible today?

REPORT SUPPRESSED

The suppressed report of Dr. Theodore J. Krepps of Leland Stanford University, which was made in 1937, indicates that the contrary is true.

Officials of the National Maritime Union stated that they learned that the report showed that almost every subsidy applicant, including the applicants whose requests were granted, was insolvent. The only exceptions were the United Fruit Lines and some of the Grace properties.

Efforts on the part of the N.M.U. to obtain a copy of the report proved unsuccessful. All copies had mysteriously disappeared.

If the contention of the N.M.U. concerning the contents of the Krepps report is true, then the Maritime Commission is violating the law by handing out subsidies to insolvent companies.

Government subsidies have always been an incentive to the operators to show a loss on their books and to drain their concerns to the last penny by paying huge salaries and bonuses and by investing in subsidiaries.

An attempt was made to curb these practices in the Merchant Marine Act by limiting salaries to executives of companies receiving subsidies—but, as we have seen in the first article of this series, Max O'Rell Truitt, a member of the Maritime Commission helped the operators get around that.

A BRAZEN RACKET

One racket which has been used to the limit by the ship operators is to sell vessels to the government at a valuation based on present construction costs instead of their actual value and to buy from the government at drastically reduced prices.

In 1938 the Maritime Commission bought three large passenger vessels from the American Line Steamship Corporation for $10,000,000—which is what they would cost to build today and not what they actually cost or are worth now.

Senator Black's committee sharply criticized the old U. S. Shipping Board for constructing vessels at government expense and then selling them to private operators for a fraction of their real value.

Present operations of the Maritime Commission point to a repetition of this practice.

Of the 141 ships which the Maritime Commission is now having built, only a small number have actually been constructed for use by the operators.

The fear of the National Maritime Union and of other observers is that the Commission will operate these vessels itself for a while and then sell them at bargain prices to private companies.

The Black Committee bitterly inveighed against the practice of subsidizing American shipping companies who invested their funds in foreign shipping interests.

Operators are again engaging in this practice with the blessing of the Maritime Commission. What Senator Black could have foreseen is the particularly pernicious effect of this policy during a war situation.

Most recent example of what is going on in this connection is the "sale" of eight U. S. Line boats built and subsidized by the government to a Belgian company owned 40 per cent by the U. S. Lines. The U. S. Lines are also believed to own most of the mortgage on the boats.

The Belgian deal climaxed with success the feverish efforts of the Maritime Commission to keep these vessels in profitable operation despite the Neutrality Act by proposing transfer first to Panama and then to Norway.

NEUTRALITY VIOLATION

In effect, the Maritime Commission is helping shippers to violate the Neutrality Act which specifically forbids American vessels from entering war zones.

The new scheme nominally put the U. S. Line boats under Belgian ownership but actually makes it possible for the American company to continue drawing profits from war trade with the Allies by American ships—a practice which was supposedly banned by the Neutrality Act.

Should one of these vessels be sunk by a German submarine there is little doubt that we would witness the same howl from the shipping and business interests which was heard during the first world war.

Latest figures of the Maritime Commission, that which has been extremely reluctant to give information on this matter, are 106 American boats have been transferred to foreign registry since the war started in September.

At least half of these are large vessels which can directly useful to the Allies. But even the small ones can be converted into serving as mine sweepers or for other war uses.

The Maritime Commission is not letting a little thing like the peace of the American people stand in the way of profits for the operators.

(To Be Continued)

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Labor Wants Jobs, Peace, Not M-Day Denial of Civil Rights

M-Day Effects Felt Now in Ford Plant

UAW-CIO Paper Warns of Drive Against Foreign-Born

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 5.—Ford workers are already feeling the fascist effect of the M-Day plan, the most recent issue of the "Voice of the Ford Worker," published by Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, makes plain. The Voice warns that the jobs of thousands of Ford workers are endangered by the War Department's new ruling that only "citizens" shall be allowed to work on war orders.

The Executive Board of Local 600 issued a statement last week branding the War Department ruling as an attack upon all Ford workers, which it termed a plot between Ford and other warmakers to split the ranks of the workers and smash the UAW-CIO's drive to organize Ford.

The union newspaper further points out that the effect of this anti-democratic ruling is to give impetus and encouragement to the enemies of labor in their practice of fomenting dissension and race hatred among the varied nationalities, weakening their collective resistance to the attempt of big business to drag the United States into the war.

The "Voice" declares that this War Department ruling will bring unemployment to non-citizens at the giant River Rouge plant which employs thousands of Slavs, Poles, Hungarians, Italians and French-Canadians.

The paper emphasizes that these workers, now scornfully termed "aliens," have given their best years to building this country and have at all times performed the dirtiest and hardest jobs in the industry.

In other auto plants in this area, where all industry is preparing rapidly for the manufacture of war stuff, the foreign-born workers have been informed that they have only a limited time in which to procure their citizenship papers, "or else."

Labor observers here point out, however, that the volume of war orders is still far from large enough to merit this sweeping campaign against foreign-born workers, and point out that the ruse of "either get your papers or you can't work here" is being used by the employers to weed out militant unionists, and at Ford's to disrupt the union's drive.

The Michigan Civil Rights Federation, which assumed powerful proportions in the victorious campaign to win the release of the ten Detroit persons thrown into jail for "assisting Loyalist Spain, has taken the lead in this campaign to prevent the deportation of scores of trade unionists

Strikers Continue Fight At L.I. War Orders Plant

Firm Making War Materials Tells CIO Any Contract Made Would Automatically Terminate on M-Day

The striking workers at the Liquidometer Corp., 35-16 Skillman Ave., Long Island City, continued to picket the plant yesterday.

The 105 workers, all members of the United Electrical, Radi & Machine Workers of America, Local 1227, CIO, struck Monday when the company refused to meet their demands.

Insistence by the employers that any new contract signed would contain a provision for its automatic termination on M-Day was a large factor in the calling of the strike.

The Liquidometer Corp. manufactures liquid recording gauges for bombing planes, submarines, battleships and other uses.

Trainmen Warn Against M-Day

UrgeMobilization for Peace, Jobs, Not War

In an editorial which warns the M-Day plan as it now stands on the United States statute books provides a perfect setup for a dictatorship, an editorial in the current issue of the Railroad Trainman, organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, urges labor to speak up now, before it is too late, and urges "if M-Day there must be, let it be a day of MOBILIZATION FOR PEACE, not war; FOR JOBS, not uniforms."

The editorial follows in full:

M-DAY

Examination of the 1939 Revision of the Industrial Mobilization Plan brings cool comfort to American labor. For the Plan, which is destined to go into effect on M-Day, the day on which the United States government orders a general mobilization for war, continues to embody features dangerous to the preservation of liberty and democracy.

All the arguments against the old drafts of the Industrial Mobilization Plan can be renewed with increased vigor against the current scheme of the warmakers. In the first place, there is the definite suggestion that it may not be possible to avoid the surrender of individual rights in war time. Experience during the last war would bear this out. If so, that is a consummation devoutly not to be wished!

Conduct of the war is to be directed through a War Resources Administration headed up by an Administrator responsible only to the President. Under such an arrangement there is every possibility that the constitutional agencies of government would be subordinated to the war machine. A perfect set-up for dictatorship!

Labor, of course, is anxious to know what consideration it receives under the Industrial Mobilization Plan. The answer can be deduced from the following quotation:

"The personnel to fill positions sources Administration should be of responsibility in the War Re- obtained from the patriotic business leaders of the Nation."

Aside from noting the implied slur, that "positions of responsibility" cannot be filled from the ranks of labor, it is evident that "patriotic business leaders" drawn from the ranks of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, or other labor-hating groups cannot be entrusted with the affairs of the nation in time of war or "national emergency." Their contemptuous attitude toward labor, their utter unconcern over the plight of the farmer, their general antipathy toward the "ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed"—in time of peace—would become magnified in time of war, especially if they were placed at the controls.

Let the voice of labor—particularly railroad labor, which would be affected immediately by the Industrial Mobilization Plan—speak up now, before it is too late. The American people, sympathetic as they are toward those peoples in other lands now at war, nevertheless want peace for themselves—today and tomorrow.

But if M-Day there must be, let it be a day of **mobilization for peace**, not war; **for jobs**, not uniforms.

Harlem Mass Meeting for Relief Tonight

Protest Against Hunger, Deportation to South, To Be Launched

A mass meeting to review 10 years of struggle of the Negro people for the right to live, and to protest against the planned deportation of Mrs. Lela Coker, unemployed Negro woman and her eight children back to South Carolina, will be held tonight at Congress Casino, 158 W. 132nd St.

More than 2,000 Negroes have been quietly deported South by officials of the New York Welfare Department under a dusty state law that had been unused for years. The meeting, arranged by the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, will lay plans for a vigorous fight for repeal of this law.

Workers Alliance representatives of all uptown locals will meet today at 317 Lenox Ave., to work out a program to get relief for Negro families.

At the Congress Casino meeting, speakers will review the devastating effects the Woodrum relief Act has had on the Negro people of Harlem and the wholesale dismissal of Negro workers from WPA jobs

Speakers at the meeting will include Mrs. Lela Coker, who will tell her own story of the plans to deport her to South Carolina.

Angelo Herndon, Bonita Williams, Negro woman leader of the unemployed in Harlem, A. W. Berry, executive secretary of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, and Pat Toohey, fighting Irish-American Communist leader will also speak.

Protest Plan to Ban City College Evening Session

Protesting against proposed plans to close all evening sessions at City College, 2,000 students demonstrated in front of the Great Hall where the Board of Higher Education was meeting Monday night to carry through a plan which would deprive practically all students of free higher education.

Leaders of the American Students Union and of the Evening Session Student Council who forced their way into the meeting and voiced the opposition of the students to the proposed plans, were all threatened with expulswion from the college.

All students are united in the opinion that such drastic curtailment of their right of education is the result of the drive of the warmakers to drag America into the imperialist war.

Poverty and Disease Follow California Floods

Damage Reaches $15,000,000; 9 Deaths Reported and 6,000 Homeless; Crops Destroyed; Danger Not Yet Passed

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UP)—Hundreds faced poverty and desease in northern California today as the aftermath of a week of floods.

Dr. W. M. Dickie, State health director, sent four assistants with disinfectants, vaccines and sanitary equipment to stricken Meridian in Sutter county. Dr. Harold Hennessey, Sutter County health director, condemned a 14 16 mile area as a health hazard and ordered women and children to leave.

Most of Meridian's residents had fled previously when they were warned that desease propably would follow the flood, but some remained.

In the Meridian-Colusa area, 80,000 acres were flooded and farmers said that there was little prospect of a crop this year.

Similar conditions, it was believed, existed in other sections of 400,000 acres that had been flooded. Crops near harvest had been destroyed over many acres.

As communications were restored and roads repaired, estimates of the flood's damage were raised. Four men were drowned Sunday in the Trinity River near Weaverville, it was reported yesterday. Five other deaths had been previously reported.

Babes in the Woods

ORPHAN SQUIRREL IS FED WITH EYE-DROPPER: A baby flying squirrel, which was found by a Los Angeles motion picture cameraman while on location at Payette Lake, Idaho, receives his morning milk. The photographer kept the little animal in a box of shavings warmed by an electric bulb.

Massachusetts CIO Hits Prosecution of Furriers

Reject 3rd Term and Vigorously Opposes Drive To Drag U. S. Into War; Acts Against Curtailment of Civil Rights

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, March 5.—The third Annual Convention of Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council of the CIO adjourned today referring to its state committee with approval for final action, a series of progressive resolutions.

The resolutions express opposition to war propaganda and all moves to drag the United States into war; protest against prosecution of Ben Gold and 24 other leaders of the Fur and Leather Workers Union on a six and one-half year old indictment; opposition to the crop of anti-alien bills, the Teachers' Oath Law, and opposes reduction in youth aid.

The convention voted that a special session of the state CIO be held prior to the elections of 1940. This is in line with the sentiment expressed at the convention that no definite action could be taken now on a presidential endorsement.

A resolution for a third term, despite the strong support it received from the textile union delegates, failed to carry. But it was defeated by only 95 and one-half votes against 95.

This came in favor of a motion to refer the question to the National Council of the CIO. The convention then decided to refer the issue to a state-wide referendum vote.

The high point in the convention's discussion was the warning by Michael Widman, retiring State CIO president, against giving Roosevelt a "blank check." He stressed the increase in unemployment that has taken place, while the budget shifts funds from jobless aid to war and sharply opposed granting of a loan to Mannerheim Finland.

The convention closed with a pledge for strong efforts to organize the unorganized.

Budget Hits Unemployed And Schools

Both Parties Support Cuts in Funds for Social Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

quate, and quoted a letter from David C. Adie, Social Welfare Commissioner, emphasizing this.

It is observed here that it is apparently no accident that, while the unemployed are made the chief target of budget politics, a bill has been introduced by Senator Ryan of Dutchess County which would paralyze completely action by the unemployed by making it illegal for organizations receiving dues from those on WPA or relief to engage in any political activity whatever.

All Republican speakers in defense of their proposed budget carefully evaded reference to the cut of $1,800,000 in state aid to education. This cut was proposed despite all promises that full state aid would be restored, and in face of the demands made by thousands of parents, educational leaders, civic groups, trade unions, at the budget hearings Feb. 12. There is little doubt that the education cuts fly in the face of the wishes of the great mass of citizens of the State. Knowledge of this doubtless compelled the Republican spokesmen to keep quiet about this phase of their budget.

The glaring inadequacies in the Governor's own proposed budget were flung into his teeth when Moffat charged that his departmental appropriations this year were in many cases less than the reduced appropriations made by the Republicans last year, which the Governor himself had then condemned as "disastrous." The Republican leader mentioned specifically appropriations for mental hygiene, health and labor, and charged that the Governor's attacks on the Republican budget could scarcely be taken seriously when he proposes this year the very cuts he condemned last year.

BOTH FOR CUTS

The proposed budget of the Republicans is directed at eliminating this income tax rise, by cutting expenditures by $5,000,000 chiefly at the expense of relief and state aid to education, and by raising $10,000,000 through other means.

The means proposed were declared by Governor Lehman to be dishonest. They include taking over for the State the $4,000,000 raised through the bank tax, which was previously turned over to the localities. This would merely create a crisis in local finances, chiefly in New York City, which received $3,000,000 of that money.

In order to compensate for this, a law has been proposed giving the city the right to cut wages of those making $3,000 and over by 10 per cent. Other measures attacking the wage standards of city employed are expected to be introduced to make up for the $3,000,000 taken from the city. These measures have the approval of Mayor LaGuardia.

A second method of raising money is the appropriation of unclaimed insurance benefits. Republicans estimate this to be $3,000,000, the Governor $1,000,000. A Democratic Assemblyman, Fred Morritt, charged on the floor that only five insurance companies are included in the Republican measure, whereas there are 37 doing business in the State. He claimed that millions more could be raised if the unclaimed funds of all those doing business in the State were appropriated, and promised to introduce amendments to that effect.

The Republicans also proposed to raise close to $4,000,000 by giving the tax department $250,000 for additional examiners to prevent income and corporate tax evasions. Governor Lehman admitted this could be done, but stated that this would bring the income and corporate tax yield up to his original estimates, and was therefore not an additional income.

Further prolonged debate on the budget is expected when the budget bills are presented for action before the Legislature.

The Editorial Staff of the Daily Worker expresses its condolences to Comrade A. B. Magil, Editor of New Masses and former member of the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker, on the death of his mother.

Defense in Fur Trial Charges Judge Biased

Judge Denies Motion for Mistrial After Bench's Repeated Questioning of Witnesses for Prosecution

By George Morris

Judge William Bondy faced a strong protest yesterday from attorneys for Ben Gold and 24 other members of the international Fur and Leather Workers Union, for "acting as prosecutor and judge" in their trial on an old Sherman Act indictment. This was the latest and strongest protest on such grounds since Feb. 20 when the trial opened.

"Your honor is acting as prosecutor and judge," declared Paul O'Dwyer, one of the four defense attorneys. "You have asked more questions this morning than all the government's counsels put together. I submit that under these circumstances a fair trial is impossible."

O'Dwyer thereupon moved for a mistrial. But he promptly met with a denial as was the case in about two score of earlier mistrial notions.

A sharp exchange involving the judge and attorneys for both sides followed, with the judge expressing "resentment" at the charge.

The defense protested against the practice of Judge Bondy taking over questioning of the witnesses in cases where Assistant Attorney General Berkley Henderson or any of his associates fail to extract anything on direct examination. At time this questioning constitutes almost the entire direct examination.

AIDS PROSECUTION

After each such questioning the judge admonishes the prosecutors for being incompetent and points out that although not connected with preparation of the government's case, he was able to get out of the witnesses what they had failed.

"I don't know why I should have to try the government's case," has been a frequent remark by the judge as he concludes his questioning. But the prosecution attorneys appear to be quite content to be admonished in a manner.

The high tension in the Federal court room came as Henderson brought another parade of manufacturers into the witness room, to relate of incidents of violence or over acts during the 1932-33 days when the fur industry was dominated by racketeers. For the most part they are manufacturers who faced strikes or came otherwise into conflict with the fur union in 1932-33. This was a revenge parade.

Things continued to go wrong with the government's case, however, as "signals" with witnesses were mixed and several of the manufacturers surprised the prosecutor with a testimony that kicked back.

WITNESS BACKFIRES

The most dramatic kick-back came from Samuel Klein, a fur contractor. He told a story of a group of men coming to his place and cutting up some fur garments he was making for another firm. Henderson then asked him if anybody of the union subsequently talked to him of the matter. The answer was "No." Henderson asked him if any of the defendants talked to him later. "No" continued to be the reply.

"Look at the defendants, step down and look them over," Henderson suggested.

Klein did, eyed every one of the 25 closely.

"I don't know any of them," came the answer.

"Look more closely. You only glanced at them," Henderson cried in dismay. Here defense attorneys protested and stopped this nagging of the witness.

"I am taken by surprise by this witness," shouted Henderson. "I'd like to have the privilege of cross-examining him. The witness is obviously hostile."

The defense pointed to this as obvious evidence of how the district attorney seeks to browbeat witnesses into saying what he likes.

Later questioning on the stand of Max Knoll, the manufacturer for whom Klein made the cut-up garments, brought out that Knoll's firm was in difficulty with the racketeering Lepke-Gurrah protected price-fixing organizations in the industry. The judge denied Attorney Louis B. Boudin a right to question further on that line.

The only connection to any defendants on trial in Knoll's testimony regarding his difficulties, was that Jack Schneider, as business agent conferred with him regarding wage increases for his employees.

Another very spurious witness was Harry Stein, a manufacturer. He told the court that on one occasion eight years ago five men among whom he claimed was Julius Shwartz, a defendant, came to his place and beat him and warned him not to press the case in court. Upon cross-examination it developed that he testified in several courts and the 1933 grand jury in connection with his difficulty, and prosecution of three of the men. Schwartz and others of the union he claimed to be linked to the affair, were present with him on all those occasions, but he never took the trouble to have them arrested. The testimony of the witness, who will continue on the stand this morning, was contradictory throughout.

The judge yesterday served several reminders to the government's attorneys that bringing out of all the cases of overt acts or violence which occurred in 1932-33 has no bearing on the charge of a "conspiracy to restrain trade." They will have a bearing only if those acts shown to be part of a conspiracy and in each case the individual defendants must be shown linked to the conspiracy.

"When a person goes into a store and tears up some garments no interstate commerce is involved," Bondy ruled, directing the remarks to Henderson. "I call this to your attention."

He again reminded Henderson that he is taking the testimony only "subject to later connection."

The government's case, it is quite obvious now, is to pin overt acts to the union and its leaders, tie them together with the strike against A. Hollander & Son in 1933. The government's testimony centers around the claim that companies who gave dyeing and fur dressing work to Hollander were asked by the union to discontinue doing so until a strike settlement is reached. This is to be the "conspiracy to restrain trade."

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COMMUNISTS FLAY BOTH PARTIES FOR BLOCKING PASSAGE OF LYNCH BILL

Ben Davis, Toohey Break Through Gag on Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, presented a crushing refutation to the argument of those who contend that the problem of lynching had ceased to exist.

Agreement by the committee to hear the two Communist leaders represented a successful climax in a prolonged battle for free speech and for the right of Communists to testify before a Congressional Committee.

Two telegrams by Earl Browder, Communist Party secretary, asking a hearing for the two party representatives were ignored by Van Nuys.

Finally Ben Davis and Toohey arrived in Washington yesterday, conferred with Ben Stern, secretary to Van Nuys, and subsequently sent a strong letter to all members of the sub-Committee demanding that they be heard.

WIN RIGHT TO APPEAR

When the committee opened its session this morning, members had copies of the letter in front of them.

Van Nuys related the fact that Browder had asked that the Communist representatives be heard and added that as far as he was concerned he "didn't give a rap what Earl Browder and his Communist Party thinks about this legislation."

Senator Wiley moved that the Communists be heard, and Senator Mathew M. Neely of West Virginia seconded the motion.

Fifteen minutes was the time allotted to the two Communists, but as a result of questions asked of Davis and then of Toohey, they were before the committee for about an hour and fifteen minutes.

Significant about the Communist statements was the fact that it called a spade a spade, really went into the fundamentals of what is behind lynching and what is behind the opposition to the anti-lynching bill.

"Lynching is the most brutal expression of the whole system of Jim-Crowism, discrimination, segregation and persecution which has been imposed upon fifteen million Americans," the statement declared.

"While lynching and Jim-Crowism especially persecutes and denies American rights to the Negro people, they are not its only victims because the lynch mob attacks and weakens the democratic and constitutional rights of all Americans. It is a threat to an important instrument against the whole labor and progressive movement of the country."

CITE INADEQUACIES

The Communist statement pointed to the inadequacies in the anti-lynching bill such as deletion of the section which would prevent its use against unions, but added that if "additional reactionary amendments are not tacked on—this bill can serve to stimulate the whole fight for the complete liberation of the Negro people and for democracy."

Even before Ben Davis could begin reading his prepared statement, Senator Van Nuys put him through a long grilling about the Daily Worker, the Communist Party and events in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

"I don't agree with that line of questioning," Davis retorted.

"What I want to know is whether you're going to pass the anti-lynching bill," Davis said. "I answer these questions under protest. I consider them a subterfuge to keep from discussing the anti-lynching bill."

RED HERRING

When Davis was through, Toohey was asked if he had anything to add to the joint statement and he replied that he wished "to associate myself with everything that Mr. Davis has said."

But committee members were anxious to drag out the red herring and said that they would like Toohey to answer some questions about Communism.

Before they were through the entire constitution of the Communist Party was read into the record. Toohey read the preamble and the rest was inserted.

Committee members asked all the old familiar questions about whether the Communist Party in the United States is not dominated from Moscow.

Toohey said that he considered most of these questions irrelevant but that in answering them he was trying to be "helpful" by clearing the committee up.

He explained patiently that the Communist International "is a loosely federated organization and that the Communist Party here makes its own decisions."

UPSET BY ANSWERS

Van Nuys got all upset when Toohey said that Joseph Stalin is looked up to and respected in the "world labor movement."

"Don't you know that the American working man is the best fed, best educated, and best paid man in the world?" Van Nuys asked.

"Well, I don't know," Toohey replied. "According to President Roosevelt, one-third of the American people are ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed."

"Your remedy is the Stalinist way," Senator Wiley interjected.

"Yes, that is the Socialist way," Toohey declared. "I am for the elimination of capitalist exploitation."

Several questions were directed to Toohey about the trials of various groups of plotters against the Soviet Union.

"When these foreign spies and provocateurs are executed by the people of the Soviet Union there is a lot of indignation," he said. But apparently there is not similar indignation among some people in Congress when Negroes are lynched and beaten.

Senator Austin wanted Toohey to give him the names of Communists in Vermont.

"Oh, you'd be surprised, Senator," Toohey replied. "There are quite a few Communists in Vermont."

J. P. DAVIS SPEAKS

John Davis of the National Negro Congress told the committee that his only purpose in testifying was "to expose the fallaciousness of the reasoning of the opponents of the bill who declare that lynching as a crime is on the decline and that hence no federal legislation is necessary.

"Much has been made of late of the statement that only five—some reports say three—American citizens were murdered by brutal un-American lynch mobs in the year 1939. This is offered as testimony that lynching is no longer a problem of national importance."

"It is our contention," the Negro Congress leader declared, "that persons in this fashion either deliberately or ineptly hide the real trends toward mob violence."

He declared that mob violence "took a sharp upturn trend" in 1939 if floggings, beatings and other forms of terrorization against the Negro people are considered.

Davis declared that anti-lynching legislation would deter not only outright lynching but other "pernicious" forms of mob violence.

The Negro Congress spokesman gave as an example of the increase of mob violence the fact that in October and November of 1939, "massed bands of members of the Ku Klux Klan, carrying burning crosses, rode through Negro sections of the cities of Greenville and Anderson, South Carolina, no less than 20 times."

35,000 Sign C.P. Anti-Lynch Bill Petitions

Stressing the fact that the Harlem section of the Communist Party has collected 35,000 names to a petition demanding the passage of the Anti-Lynch bill, A. W. Berry, executive secretary, Upper Harlem Section of the Communist Party, demanded yesterday in a letter to President Roosevelt that he speak out in support of the bill.

"As the highest executive of our country, Berry's letter said, "we demand that you speak out and use the influence of your office for the immediate enactment of the Federal Anti-Lynching bill, free from emasculating, reactionary, anti-labor amendments, in the interest of the enforcement of the fundamental constitutional rights of the Negro people guaranteed in the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution and in the maintenance of the Bill of Rights."

J. P. Davis, Leader of Negro Congress, Cites Rising KKK Terror

B'klyn Transit Men Discuss Strike Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

two and one-half years of comparative security we are again at the cross-roads. We have to decide whether we will go ahead to better conditions with the union, or whether we will let some banker's puppet take away these rights.

"We have to make up our minds on all these questions, and decide if our cause is just, and if it is right we will go ahead regardless of who opposes us or what office he holds, whether he is a banker from Wall Street, a Menden or a LaGuardia.

"We have to make up our minds not to permit anyone to charge us with things which we did not raise. For 18 months appeals have been made to the Mayor to arrange a conference or a discussion of our contracts and bargaining rights. These have all been ignored."

LASHES LAGUARDIA

"Our right to organize and bargain collectively under a union of our own choosing has been challenged by Mayor LaGuardia, who is as good a hand at breaking down labor's rights as any Girdler we have known.

"The Transport Workers' Union reminds its membership that anybody who has challenged our cause in the past has met with defeat. We repeat what we said to the private corporations tonight.

"Because our cause is right anyone else who challenges us is going to meet with defeat and you are going to tell them so."

Other speakers at the meeting were Michael J. Quill, International President; Douglas L. McMahon, President of the Brooklyn Division; Joseph Fody, Vice-President of the union; Harry Sacher, union attorney, and chairmen of various sections of the Brooklyn Division.

A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN SINKS INTO THE EARTH: Crowds gather in a roped-off street of Shenandoah to watch the gradual subsidence of the ground into old anthracite mine workings weakened by a 24-hour downpour. The seismic movement, which affected sixteen city blocks, caused several thousand persons to flee their homes in momentary panic.

Carol King to Address Needle Workers Rally

Peace Group Meeting to Be Held Tonight at 236 West 40th St.

The first mass meeting under the auspices of the newly renamed needle trades branches of the former American League for Peace and Democracy will take place 5:30 P.M. tonight at 236 West 40th St., with Miss Carol King, who defended Harry Bridges in the noted deportation trial, as speaker.

Miss King, a member of the legislative committee of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, will speak on the danger of the new crop of anti-alien bills in Congress.

The former branches of the American League have decided to continue their work under the "Needle Workers Council for Peace and Civil Rights." The members are all members of locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The next big project upon which the reorganized Council will concentrate its attention is upon a mass meeting at Hotel Diplomat on April 4. This will be to commemorate U. S. entry into the world war and protest the present moves to repeat such event. Among the speakers for that occasion is Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs.

Only 1 in 4 Applicants Gets Relief, Survey Shows

Herlands Report Reveals 6,600 Request Aid Weekly; Describes Success of Workers Alliance in Placing Needy on Rolls

(Continued from Page 1)

that "despite certain inadequacies of investigation enough has been accomplished to establish the eligibility of the overwhelming majority of relief recipients."

Mr. Herlands asserted that allegations that the Workers Alliance or other community groups dominated the relief administration are "entirely without justification."

He pointed out, however, that "not only is the Workers Alliance the most active group, but it is also the most aggressive. The Alliance, the report shows, has brought more cases to the attention of the Welfare Department than any other group or organization.

Action of the old Unemployment Councils, Herlands declared, brought results for the jobless. He said:

"This pressure brought to bear directly on the officials of the Home Relief Bureau achieved some results. In some district offices, Unemployment Council representatives attempted to dictate to the intake supervisor what should be done and sometimes their demands were met."

Herlands stated that sit-in strikes and action of the organized unemployed at the relief stations forced the Welfare Department to a "business-like plan" of meeting representatives of the unemployed around the conference table.

In a part of the report dealing with administrative costs, it was pointed out that "the salaries the Department of Welfare has been paying have been unusually low in view of the heavy responsibilities many of its employes have been obliged to assume."

The report shows that of almost 10,000 employes and officers on the staff, only 43 or a little than one-half of one per cent receive over $3,000 a year.

In fact, it was pointed out that there has been continual decline in the total number of employes in the Welfare Department. The number of employes in the relief bureaus have been reduced from 18,171 in 1935 to 10,000 in 1939.

Herlands indicated that if this trend continues the annual payroll of the Welfare Department will be cut $2,400,000 under what it was in 1938.

The report throughout indicated a tendency toward stringency in spending for welfare purposes in line with the Mayor's new policy of slashing expenditures for the city's vital services.

Herlands recommended, however, the establishment of additional work camps similar to Camp LaGuardia.

He also recommended that the medical program for men in the city shelters be expanded, and that more facilities for daytime shelter and recreation for the homeless be developed.

The report concludes that "the structural organization and administration of the department is, on the whole, sound." It states that "leadership of the department is in capable hands," that it makes no pretense of perfection, but "welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions."

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

Falling Mine City Fears New Cave-ins

Town Collapsing Into Tunnels, May Be Evacuated

SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 5 (UP).—This coal city of 21,600 lived in dread today that a cave-in of mine tunnels which had lowered part of the city several feet would be followed by a collapse of disastrous proportions.

Deputy State Secretary of Mines Joseph Walsh told James that the cave-in which yesterday ripped dwellings from their foundations, cleaved buildings and cracked street pavements probably would continue for six months. Over a long range period property damage would be very high.

Officials feared the possibility of a sudden new collapse and planned to evacuate the area if the investigation justified their fears.

Through seven terrifying hours, the earth rumbled, homes and buildings teetered, window glass broke and water from broken mains cascaded into the streets. Men, women and children, 4,000 in all, rushed from their homes. The cave-in came so suddenly that many were unable to take personal effects with them.

Some structures sank as much as five feet and fissures as wide as a foot were common. Gas escaping through broken mains made a dozen persons ill and added to the peril.

Daladier to Bid For US War Aid In Welles' Talk

Seize on News Quotation That 'This Fight Is Ours'

(Continued from Page 1)

refutation of arguments which Daladier believes were submitted to Welles by Hitler and his associates during the Under-Secretary's conferences in Berlin last week end.

2. A summary of the part the French government would like the United States to play in the war. A hint of the line this summary may take was seen in distribution here of a quotation attributed to a New York foreign news commentator which read: "The Allies need credits and perhaps financial support. They should get them. This fight is not only theirs; it's as much ours."

Welles will arrive in Paris Thursday morning from Lausanne, Switzerland. He is expected to see Daladier and other officials during Thursday evening and Friday and then will fly to London for weekend conversations with King George VI, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax of Britain. He will fly back to Paris at conclusion of his London conversations and then go to Rome for a final conversation with Italian Premier Benito Mussolini before sailing for home March 18 on the Italian liner Conte de Savoia.

Italo-German Labor

ROME, March 5 (UP). — Thirty thousand Italian laborers will go to Germany to engage in agricultural work under an agreement between Italian and German authorities, it was announced today.

C.P. Statement on Lynch Bill Read at Senate Hearing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is the full text of the joint statement on the anti-lynching bill made yesterday by Patrick Toohey, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Ben Davis, Jr., of the Daily Worker editorial board, as spokesmen for the Communist Party. The statement was made at the hearings on the anti-lynching bill, which took place before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington yesterday.

The Communist Party of the United States supports S-845 (Wagner-Capper-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill). We urge its immediate enactment into law.

It is the plain duty of the United States Senate to enact as a law this bill which aims to "assure persons of every State due process of law and equal protection of the laws, and to end the crime of lynching."

It is the plain duty of the Senate Judiciary Committee to put an end to the reactionary efforts being made to emasculate and stifle this bill; to immediately favorably report it to the Senate.

The continued barbarism of lynching remains a disgraceful blot upon the whole of American democracy. Lynching is the most brutal expression of a whole system of Jim-Crowism, discrimination, segregation and persecution which has been imposed upon fifteen million Americans.

While lynching and Jim-Crowism especially persecutes and denies American rights to the Negro people they are not its only victims because the lynch mob attacks and weakens the democratic and constitutional rights of all Americans. It is a threat to and an instrument against the whole labor and progressive movement of the country.

Can anyone deny that fifteen million Americans are cynically denied "due process of law and equal protection of the laws"; that their Constitutional rights are disregarded and denied; that they are subject to a most horrible peonage and denial of human rights; that they are victims of a continued brutal lynch rule of terrorist landlords and sweatshop employers?

In approximately twelve Southern States and in many communities throughout the country, the Negro people are systematically denied and deprived of the right to vote, to serve on juries, to run for public office. They are the victims of the most vile and inhuman discrimination practiced by both public and private officials. The notorious Cunningham plantation in Oglethrope County, Georgia, is an example of the peonage which holds the Negro people in a semi-slave condition and which crushes the white sharecroppers as well. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice, obligated to uphold the Constitution, consistently fail to bring to Justice the lynchers of the Negro people, although it is most zealous in persecuting Communists and trade unions, and others who fight for peace, civil rights and democracy.

An action on February 9, 1940, by the Mississippi State Senate epitomizes the whole system of discrimination, Jim-Crowism, and denial of American rights to the Negro people. According to the Associated Press we learn:

"The Senate yesterday passed a bill, 37-9 (a rewritten version of one passed by the House) providing free textbooks in thefirst eight grades but adopted an amendment which its Education Committee said would eliminate from the civics text for Negroes instruction in such principles as voting . . . the Senate voted also to keep free textbooks for Negroes in separate warehouses."

Senator H. L. Davis of Oxford, Mississippi, a planter, gave the Southern lynchers' position in defense of this monstrous measure when he said:

"Under the Constitution the Negro is a citizen, and of course we know and accept that. But he can never expect to be given the same educational and social privileges with the white man and the education we can give him is to use his hands, because that's how he must earn his living. It always has an it always will be."

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Senator Davis is a liar and charlatan. The Negro people for years, together with white progressives, have fought militantly for full American rights. The Southern reactionaries, using the Ku Klux Klan, have launched a renewed and increased terrorist campaign against the Negro people who seek to obtain and exercise their Constitutional rights. The Southern landlords and millowners, who are but the stooges for Wall Street monopoly capitalists, are using the Ku Klux Klan and other terrorists as spies and provocateur to attempt to maintain their system of Jim Crowism and lynch rule, to disperse the growing progressive movement of Negro and white Americans, and to break up the trade union movement by directing its main attack against the CIO trade unions.

All of the attacks against the Negro people, against the trade unions and the poor white masses of the South, come from the same landlord, mill-owner forces who use lynching as an instrument to brutalize the Negro people, to divide the exploited white and Negro people, to weaken the labor movement, to limit and restrict the civil rights and political liberties of the American people as a whole.

That the lynch terror strikes against the labor movement may be seen in the fact that among the five "reported" lynchings of last year, two were white workingmen. Of the 5,000 persons lynched in the United States since 1886, fully a fourth have been white people.

Enemies of the Anti-Lynching Bill argue that the "problem" is lessening year by year and that no Federal action is required. Although there are but five "reported" lynchings last year, realiable statistics indicate that in the State of Mississippi alone there were twenty unreported lynchings. The lynchers have adopted a technique of spiriting away their victims quietly and carrying on their monstrous work without crowds or publicity.

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The Communist Party, which has long and tirelessly fought for Negro rights, declares that enactment of this bill is essential to help end these barbarous conditions; to help make effective and give some meaning to the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. These were enacted to guarantee the full citizenship of the Negro people, but have been systematically undermined by lynchers and Jim Crowers. The Anti-Lynch Bill is necessary to protect the civil rights of all Americans—Negro and white—which are under serious attack at present under cover of the war hysteria. Violations of civil and democratic rights of the Negro people are increasing at an alarming rate. A survey undertaken by the International Labor Defense shows seven violations occurred in September, thirteen in October and fourteen in November, 1939.

The passage of this bill will not only be an historic step toward the achievement of full citizenship and democratic rights for the Negro people, it will also deal a blow to the Wall Street-landlord system which impoverishes Negro and white people in the South, that system which restricts and undermines the civil and political rights of all Americans.

An overwhelming majority of American people has demonstrated support for this measure. In addition to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—which sponsors this bill—it is endorsed by the Negro National Congress, by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, by the American Federation of Labor, and by many hundreds of church, civic, social, youth and women groups in every part of the nation.

The main opposition to this bill comes from a group whose interests dictate a continuation of the un-American and brutal conditions in the South, especially. Opposition comes from a group of lynch glorifiers and reactionary Senate filibusters who slander the Negro people and the progressive movement in the South, who brazenly defy the express wishes of the American people.

The shameful tactics of Senator Connolly (Texas), Senator Ellender (La.), Senator Bilbo (Miss.), and other reactionary opponents of this bill do not express the wishes of the people of the South, but are a disgrace to the Southern and American people as a whole. Their arguments that this bill "invades States' rights," or is otherwise "unconstitutional" are but subterfuges of reactionary Democratic and Republican demagogues who strive and conspire to blockade its passage. They are trying to emasculate it. Their reactionary arguments have been repudiated by the American people who have demonstrated that they want this bill written into the laws of the country. The growth of the labor movement and of liberal sentiment and organization among the Southern white people, the denunciation of lynching made by Southern white women, and the growing movement in the South against the whole brutal system of lynch terror, is the living repudiation of the slanders which the filibusters have uttered against this bill.

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Democratic reactionaries and Republican hypocrites alike are trying to emasculate and to smother this bill because they know it will promote democracy and civil rights not alone for the Negro people but for the entire South and nation.

The filibusters pretend that they oppose this measure for the "protection of white womanhood." But the truth is that these same filibusters are but stooges for the landlords and millowners who degrade white womanhood by refusing to pay them a living wage. They are dishonestly claiming that the so-called "Solid South" doesn't want the Negro people to vote and that the Negro people themselves do not want the right to vote. But everywhere in the South the white workers and the Negro people are joining hands to abolish the vicious poll tax system and other unconstitutional restrictions which deny the ballot to white and Negro alike. Everywhere there are evidences of Negro and white collaboration for democracy, for civil rights and for achieving full constitutional rights which are now largely denied. The most recent of these expressions was the clarion call of John L. Lewis, speaking before the American Youth Congress, who spoke up for the disfranchised Negro people and poor whites in the South and demanded that the Department of Justice "strike down these damnable provisions inflicted upon the citizenship of the Southern States in the iniquitous poll tax."

More than enough votes are pledged to pass this bill in the Senate but the reactionaries are willfully and maliciously delaying its coming to the floor for a vote. President Roosevelt's "national unity" is expressed in his reported agreement with the "evil old labor-baiter" Vice-President Garner to scuttle this measure. These dilatory and sabotaging practices are a contemptuous flaunting of the will of the American people. It serves as protection of and encouragement to lynchers, who, with friends in high places, continue brazenly to violate the Bill of Rights and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. It is necessary to protest this outrageous practice of the Democratic and Republican leadership which for the last 22 years in Congress has served to defeat the will of the people.

The Communist Party, which of all the political parties is the uncompromising and outstanding fighter for the complete liberation of the Negro people, and in complete accord with the traditions of Lincoln and Jefferson, urges the immediate passage of this bill by the Senate.

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We consider, however, that the passage of this bill is not alone sufficient to stamp out the evil of lynching and the whole system of oppression which lynching symbolizes. It still is a comparatively weak measure. Unfortunately that section which expressly prevents its use against workers on strike or on picket lines was deleted when it passed the House on January 7th. But even as it is—and on the condition that additional reactionary amendments to make it an anti-labor measure are not tacked on—this bill as it is can serve as a deterrent against lynchers and their mobs; it can serve to stimulate the whole fight for the complete liberation of the Negro people and for democracy.

We urge you to bring this bill immediately to the Senate floor for a vote, with the recommendation that it be made law. It is not too much to ask: to enforce the Constitutional rights of Negro Americans, to safeguard the Bill of Rights and civil liberties for all Americans.

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March 6, 1930 -- 10-Year Fight for Jobs, Security Goes On

110,000 IN UNION SQUARE—Here's historic Union Square ten years ago today when 110,000 unemployed and trade unionists demonstrated for jobs, relief and unemployment insurance. Meeting was called by the then recently formed Unemployed Councils.

POLICE ATTACK—Here's close-up of police attack upon Union Square demonstration. Arrested leaders of unemployed were later beaten by police in the cellar of City Hall. Nationwide demonstrations forced state, city and federal government to provide relief.

FOSTER SPEAKS AND EVERY EYE IS GLUED ON HIM—William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party as he addressed the assembled throng of 110,000 employed and unemployed workers in Union Square.

March 6 Focussed Nation's Eyes on Jobless --- Foster

By Edward McSorley

Historic March 6, 1930, and the unemployment demonstrations which "made unemployment insurance and relief a major political issue" were reviewed yesterday in his office by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party and leader of the great demonstration in New York. Over the nation 1,250,000 unemployed turned out, of which there were 110,000 in New York and 100,000 in Detroit.

"The country was deep in the crisis of '29," he said. "The country was profoundly shocked by this crisis. Millions of people had been out of work the whole winter.

"They had been fed nothing but promises by the Hoover administration.

"When the Communist Party in cooperation with the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployment Councils issued the call for the demonstrations our enemies thought that nothing much would happen.

"They thought nothing much would result from the call until a few days before the demonstrations.

"Then Matthew Woll opened up an attack which was calculated to red-bait the demonstration out of existence. Woll made his ridiculous assertion that $2,000,000 had been sent from Moscow to help organize the demonstration.

"But the unemployed weren't taken in by this red-baiting. They wanted something done and they were ready for the call."

"The whole New York police force of 18,000 men as well as 7,000 firemen, were mobilized by Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner Grover Whalen to intimidate the unemployed who attended.

"They had machine guns mounted on buildings. Mounted police rode through the square and in the crowd were hundreds of plainclothesmen.

"We had been negotiating without success for a permit for a march downtown to City Hall where the demands of the unemployed were to be presented to Mayor Walker. We set our stand up in the Square and Whalen established a headquarters there.

"Sam Darcy presided at the meeting and near the close of it a committee was elected to make a final effort to obtain a permit for the march from Whalen. The committee included Robert Minor, Israel Amter, Harry Raymond, myself and others."

"Whalen again denied us the permit and said further that if we did march the police would break up the demonstration by force and that we would be responsible for anything that happened.

"We reminded him of our right to march and returned to the meeting to put the question to the crowd. When I asked if we should march despite the denial of the permit, there was a tremendous roar of approval from the crowd.

"We on the committee headed for to get in front of the line, but the police turned loose on the crowd and the committee was scattered.

"Mounted cops rode down anyone near them and the plainclothesmen lashed out right and left. Very few people were arrested—the policy of the police was to beat them instead.

The committee met at a rendezvous we had arranged near City Hall and we started to march over together. Suddenly we were all arrested.

"We were held incommunicado several days and while we were being held, without even being allowed to get in touch with our attorneys we were threatened with possible charges of homicide.

"A policeman had been injured when Whalen turned his force loose on the workers and we were told that if he died we would be held on the homicide charge. However he recovered."

Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond were sentenced to three years on charges of unlawfull assembly. Minor was released on parole before the others, suffering from apendicitis. Foster and Amter served six months and Raymond ten months before they were paroled.

"March 6, 1930, was the greatest demonstration of the working class in America up to that time. And there were four important and very tangible results from it.

"The first, of course, was that it made unemployment insurance and relief a major political question. Up to then the United States Government had refused to recognize its responsibility for relief of the unemployed. The American Federation of Labor leaders had actually condemned the demands of the jobless for unemployment insurance.

"But from March 6th on it was a national issue of major significance, recognized as such. Until the social security measures under the New Deal a few years later the demonstrations made local relief a live issue. March 6 was followed by countless demonstrations in every section of the country.

"For the next three years the unemployed, aided always by the Communist Party, became the most active, the leading force in the American working class. Hunger marches on a national and state and city basis in many localities grew out of that March 6 demonstration.

"A third result of the demonstration was that it gave the Communist Party national prestige as the leader of the unemployed. The AFL had given no leadership to the jobless millions. They tailed along with Hoover's starvation program.

"The Socialist Party, although theoretically it stood for unemployment insurance was doing nothing about it. To all intents and purposes it was trailing along too after Hoover. Even our enemies admitted that the Communist Party had become the real leader of the unemployed.

"In the New Deal period, of course, the Workers Alliance under the leadership of David Lasser and Herbert Benjamin became the mass organization of the unemployed.

NO. 1 PROBLEM

"The fourth important result of the March 6 demonstration here was that the right of the workers to demonstrate in the streets of New York was firmly established. Even Walker recognized this and it has continued right up to today.

"Under the New Deal," said Foster bringing the interview to a close, "some elementary relief was secured for the unemployed, at least as compared with what they had been given under Hoover.

"But unemployment remains the No. 1 economic issue today. With more than 10,000,000 without jobs. To make it more sinister there is the decline of industrial production and along with this the slashing of relief and the lopping off of federal housing projects and other such measures which provided some work for the nation's jobless.

"While we must fight for work relief, unemployment insurance, shorter hours, there will be no permanent solution for this number one question until the American people take the road to Socialism."

Amter Reviews 10 Year Fight

By Israel Amter

Today is the tenth anniversary of the first nation-wide demonstration, called and organized by the Communist Party, against the starvation policies of monopoly capital and its government agencies.

More than a million and a quarter workers assembled in the squares and streets in all important cities in every part of the country, on March 6, 1930. Their hunger had found a voice in the Communist Party. Their demonstrations shook the country and were felt in crisis-ridden Europe.

Ten years after March 6, 1930, the United States is still in the grip of economic crisis.

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International foresaw the world-wide crisis at its meeting in 1928. Nevertheless, American bourgeois economists attempted to prove that the United States was exempt from the laws of capitalist society and that our country had entered an era of everlasting prosperity.

At the time of the Sixth World Congress of the C. I., within the leadership of the Communist Party itself, were people who accepted the bourgeois outlook and theory. The Lovestone leadership saw a "Victorian era of prosperity" ahead. According to them, new frontiers of American development were being opened up which would enable the United States to avoid the ravages of the crisis already observable in other countries and in our own production indices.

PARTY BECAME MASS LEADER

Thus, Lovestone and his followers became the servile agents of Wall Street and accordingly, were expelled from the Party which moved on to a Marxian policy which helped break the sectarianism of the Party and made it the ideological leader of millions of people in the darkest hours of the depression. The coming of Comrades Foster and Browder into the leadership and the election of a new National Committee drew the Party into the broadest arena of struggle, particularly in behalf of the unemployed.

When March 6, 1930, rolled around, there were from 13 to 14 million jobless in the United States. The Republican Party was in power, conscious of its strength and determined to make the American workers pay the penalty of the crisis. It was only the Communist Party, with a national membership of no more than 9,000, that plunged into the struggle against hunger.

Demonstrations were organized in every part of the country. Police clubs rained on the heads of the marchers. Leaders were arrested. The brutality of the police in New York under the direction of Grover Whalen, and the arrest and sentencing of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond,

(Continued on Page 6)

ISRAEL AMTER, 1930 leader of the unemployed and present state secretary of the Communist Party of New York. Amter is here shown addressing a meeting preparatory to the March 6, 1930 demonstration.

N.Y.'s Great March 6 Recounted by Leader

By Harry Raymond

"You can tell your grandchildren about this."

William Z. Foster told me that on March 6, 1930 just ten years ago following the great unemployment demonstration.

We were prisoners — Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, a youth named Lester and myself—at central police headquarters in New York City.

Outside on the streets newsboys were hawking papers with screaming headlines. The "red revolution in New York" was crushed. We, the leaders, faced long terms of imprisonment. Charges against us, according to the press, included unlawful assembly, inciting to riot, felonious assault.

One hundred and ten thousand of the city's unemployed poured out that afternoon under the leadership of the Communist Party the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Councils, demanding unemployment insurance and adequate immediate relief. A million and quarter persons had answered the party's call for demonstrations throughout the country.

HIGH POINT IN HISTORY

It was, indeed, something to tell one's grandchildren about March 6 1930, was one of the high points in the history of the class struggle in America. The demonstration made a national issue of the question of unemployment insurance, gave impulse to the struggle for local relief and brought the Communist Party to a recognized position of leader of masses of American people.

By March 6, 1930, the effects of the four-month-old economic crisis had struck the country with full force. The increasing army of unemployed was being fed at soup kitchens and in most cases not at all. President Hoover urged the jobless to sell apples. Everything would be all right by June, was the word from the White House. Leaders of the American Federation did nothing. The Socialist Party marked time.

"ON THE BEACH"

But Communists everywhere ere rallying the hungry people under the slogan "Don't Starve—Fight," demanding unemployment insurance and organizing the jobless into Unemployed Councils.

I had been working on the fruit boats, sailing between Boston and Tela, Honduras, and was a ship delegate on the S. S. San Blas for the Marine Workers Industrial League, forerunner of the Marine Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League.

Unemployment struck the marine industry, as it did all others, with full force. I was on the beach in New York. The waterfront was crowded with jobless seamen.

I remember one day when Harry Hynes, secretary of the League, who later died fighting for Republican Spain; a ship's captain, a former IWW who was on the beach, and myself marched a hundred seamen from a South St. meeting to our headquarters and signed them up in the Unemployed Councils.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party had issued a call for nation-wide unemployment demonstrations to be held on March 6.

The red scare was raised everywhere in the press, and especially in New York. Matthew Woll issued a blast asserting that the demonstrations were being financed by $2,000,000 in Russian gold.

In New York it was decided that the demonstration would be held at historic Union Sq. and that the workers would march down Broadway to City Hall and present demands to Mayor James J. Walker.

But Police Commissioner Grover Whalen denied a permit for a peaceful parade. The reactionary press raised the cry of "red revolt" and "Moscow."

The papers screamed that 18,000 police and 7,000 firemen had been mobilized to stop the march. There were wild stories about bridges being guarded against a "red attack." Reactionary forces, in an attempt to block the just demands of the jobless, created such a tense situation that New York resembled a community awaiting an earthquake.

But the workers braved the terror campaign. One hundred and ten thousand were in Union Sq. on the afternoon of March 6.

We were hemmed in on all sides by mounted police, foot police, plain-clothes cops dressed as workers, detectives wearing press cards. The fire apparatus was there. Hoses were hooked up. Police were on roofs with riot guns.

Whalen was on the job, surrounded by twenty aides in a special "field headquarters" on the square.

"LET'S MARCH!"

"There will be no parade," he told our committee headed by Foster. Foster, Minor, Amter, Lester, a Negro worker and myself had been elected as a committee to present the demands of the demonstration to Mayor Walker.

But Whalen arrogantly said we could not march and asserted that police had orders to stop the parade and that we on the committee would be held responsible for "whatever bloodshed" occurred.

The matter of the parade was soon settled as far as the workers were concerned.

"Shall we march in spite of Whalen and his police?' Foster asked the workers.

"Yes. Let's march!" came the roar from the crowd.

The huge mass of humanity moved toward Broadway.

We moved with the crowd. But the police struck with full force.

LEADERS ARRESTED

Horses trampled women. Blood flowed as police blackjacks beat men unconscious. Scores of workers were seriously injured. But the majority of workers, many of them drenched with fire hoses and bleeding, found their way to City Hall which was surrounded by cordons of police.

Foster, Minor, Amter, Lester and myself were arrested when we reached City Hall steps with our petition.

The metropolitan press lauded the bloody police attack. They played up a story of a cop who, they said, was injured in the demonstration, stating his skull was fractured and asserting we would be held on a "homicide charge" if the cop died.

We were held without bail for several days, while the press raged against us. We were convicted at a drumhead trial in Special Sessions Court on the unlawful assembly charge and given an indeterminate three-year sentence in the New York Penitentiary. Foster, Minor and Amter were free in six months and I came out four months later.

But the most important aspect of the demonstration was the development of the unemployment movement. Relief appropriations were increased in many cities. The demand for unemployment insurance became a burning national issue. The police learned that the workers would fight for their right to petition and assemble and permit parades and demonstrations were thereafter granted more liberally.

Whalen was discredited and later removed from office. His downfall was followed by that of Mayor Walker.

March 6 blazed the way for still greater struggles of the people for social securi

Renew the Struggles for Job Security and Peace

By Herbert Benjamin

"Normal conditions will return in two months."

This prediction and solemn assurance came from a spokesman of the Government of the United States, the then Secretary of Commerce, Thomas P. Lamont and was headlined in the newspapers of the entire country on March 4, 1930.

It was only one of a long series of similar statements by representatives of the Hoover Government intended to reassure the American people that all is well with the capitalist system and to persuade the masses that there was no reason why they should respond to the call of the Communist Party for mass demonstrations against unemployment on March 6, 1930.

President Hoover himself first made such a statement which was published in all newspapers on Jan. 22. Another member of his Cabinet, the then Secretary of Labor, J. ". Davis, released data two days later which was supposed to prove that conditions had improved on. On Feb. 12, in a nationwide broadcast, Davis further amplified this claim. He declared that "President Hoover saved the situation. . . . " That while the "jobless once totaled three million . . . the tide had turned on Jan. 6."

Nor was this desperate effort to prevent effective demonstrations on March 6, 1930, confined to President Hoover and members of his Cabinet. The line-up against the unemployed and against the Communist Party which alone, of all political and labor organizations, concerned itself with their problems at this time, was complete from Hoover through the police officials of every city and from Matthew Woll through to Norman Thomas.

OPPOSED DESPERATELY

All during the course of the preparations, this united front of apologists for capitalism operated desperately to stifle the protests of the masses against the misery and distress occasioned by the collapse of capitalist prosperity. From all parts of the country reports came of brutal police attacks upon unemployed men and women who were seeking relief. A few typical headlines from the New York Times of this period suggest, though they by no means describe, the terror which had been unloosed against the unemployed.

The "Times" of Feb. 12 reported, **"3,000 storm Cleveland City Hall—rioting stopped when firemen threaten mob with water."** On Feb. 15, **"Philadelphia Communists storm City Hall—17 arrested.** On Feb. 22, from Chicago, **"1,200 jobless demonstrating before City Hall dispersed by police"** and five days later again from Chicago, **"Communist demonstration broken up by police."** On the 27th again the same story, only this time from Los Angeles, **"Communist demonstration broken up by police."**

The attitude of the so-called labor leaders, the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L., was set forth in a statement issued by Matthew Woll on March 2 in which he charged that "Communists are using the economic situation for political ends." The decrepit Socialist Party, taking a similar line, charged that the Communists were deliberately leading workers into demonstrations so that they could be clubbed and beaten by police. And the attitude of police officials was made clear in the statement issued by the then Commissioner of Police for New York, Grover Whalen, who ominously announced on March 5 that he was making proper preparations for the "Communist demonstration."

BRAVED MACHINE-GUNS

No better proof was needed of the desperate condition of the unemployed and of the sympathy and resentment of the masses generally, than the unprecedented mass response that occurred in nearly every major city and town in the face of the combined opposition of every agency of Federal, state and local government and of the so-called spokesmen of Labor.

The very fact that more than one and a quarter million men and women braved the threates of armies of police to shout into the very muzzles of machine-guns their demand for work or relief, is of itself a powerful indictment of an economic system which leaves millions in a state of desperate need within four months after the period of its greatest prosperity has come to an end.

March 6, 1930, marks the launching of the determined struggle of the American working class for economic security. The militant character of the unforgettable demonstrations of that day set the tone for the innumerable subsequent struggles against unemployment. They can be regarded as the beginning of a new era of struggle under the new conditions created by the crisis of declining capitalism. They served also to make millions of workers acquainted with a party of a new type, a party that arises out of their own ranks and their own needs, a party that reflects their own courage and determination and expresses and undertakes to realize their own hopes and aspirations—the Communist Party.

Though they publicly ridicule and belittle the mass action of the working class and the people, the spokesmen and apologists of capitalism have not only great fear, but also great respect for such actions. That is why they go to such great lengths in the effort to prevent such actions and if possible to suppress them. Because neither their lies nor their terror could prevent effective

(Continued on Page 6)

Unemployment--A Deepening Shadow Over America's Life in the Decade From 1939-1940

One out of every two Americans who came of working age since 1930 was doomed to unemployment, according to the latest surveys by economic experts.

Consider the amazing facts:

Since 1930, 23,000,000 Americans reached the age of 21 and started to hunt for work.

But, the National Industrial Conference Board admitted yesterday that there are almost 10,000,000 unemployed.

What happened to the rest of the 23 million who came of working age? The Wall Street corporations stacked the cards against them from the beginning.

In a rich country, blessed with enormous resources, and with industrial production reaching an all-time high in December, ONE MILLION men and women lost their jobs since December. That's official---Col. Harrington announced it on Saturday.

The right to work, or the right to decent relief remains a paramount aim of the American people. Neither Hoover nor Roosevelt is answering this vital question. We urge study of the material on this page.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1940

March 6, 1930— Inspiration for 1940

• Ten years ago today—March 6, 1930—is a date emblazoned on the pages of American history.

Then it was that millions of America's unemployed, in cooperation with their employed fellow-workers, staged their giant national demonstration against Hoovervilles and Hoover hunger.

In Detroit more than 100,000 workers answered the call of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils. In New York, 110,000 joined in the mightiest of all the demonstrations. From one end of the country to the other, the American workers made their magnificent, fighting protest.

"Work or wages," "Unemployment Insurance administered by the workers," they demanded on their banners and in their program, as they paraded against starvation.

The Communists took the leadership in this great movement because the Communists understood fully that capitalism and unemployment are permanently interlinked. The Communists knew, as they know today, that Socialism is the only system that will wipe out forever the curse of unemployment. They have before them the inspiring example of the Soviet Union where unemployment has been banished for all time.

It was the Communists who raised the issue of unemployment insurance, knowing that victory for the workers in this demand would spur them to march forward to wider success in future conflicts with the forces of capitalism and depression.

They were Communist leaders—William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond—whom the corrupt Jimmy Walker administration jailed, thus demonstrating the unity of the reactionary Democratic Party in a great crisis with the Republican Party of Hoover and Teapot Dome.

The Daily Worker celebrates the tenth anniversary of this notable event with a special page devoted to its achievements and its significance. This is not done for the purpose of bragging about the foresight or militancy of the Communists. It is for the purpose of underscoring the job before the workers — employed and unemployed — at the present day.

The great demonstrations of 1930 opened the way for gains which brought unemployment insurance to some extent to the American working people. They blazed the trail for public work, for more adequate relief, for the great organziational upsurge of 1935.

Ten years after that memorable March 6, however, reaction has again put itself in the saddle. A new economic crisis knocks at our doors.

War is the only alternative which Wall Street and the White House offer to the people, confronted with a new desperate situation. Even Wall Street's war boom—about which it talked so much—collapses almost before it is born, with unemployment rising in the face of peak production.

The Roosevelt of 1940 apes Herbert Hoover. Through the medium of the White House, the economic royalists are seeking to bring about the dark and loathsome days of 1930—and worse.

Civil rights are under fire, as they were then. Ten million unemployed still walk the land. Relief and public work for them is being steadily and studiously cut down.

The workers will have to fight in 1940 as they fought ten years before. For the salvation of themselves and their families, they will have to make certain that the programs of the Workers Alliance and Congress of Industrial Organizations are adopted.

In such a battle, the millions of employed and unemployed can draw strength and encouragement from the inspiring demonstrations of 1930, when American labor spoke out as it had never spoken before.

New Notice on 'M-Day' Dangers

• Over in Long Island City, a corporation has just made a confession of which labor and the people as a whole can well take note.

The Liquidometer Corp. has broken off negotiations with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. In doing so, the company has asserted among other things that any labor contract it would enter into would be cancelled by "M-Day."

Thus, in advance, does this corporation admit that it is preparing for a blackout of seniority rights and other fair conditions upon which the union insists. Even now this employer is taking advantage of the threat of militarization to hedge in and weaken the workers' demands.

The incident is one that gives new notice to the labor movement of the grave dangers inherent in the war schemes of the administration. Under the "M-Day" plans, even the most elementary rights of the workers will be thoroughly hogtied.

The Army will take charge of the working people, with the connivance of the War Industries Board, loaded down with House of Morgan men. Strikes will become a crime. The workers will be chained to their jobs, and can only move at the command of the military. They can also be shunted from place to place, against their will, if the army officers and the War Industries Board so command.

The "M-Day" program provides for nothing more nor less than open, brutal military dictatorship over the workers of America.

The notice served in the Liquidometer case is one that can stir labor to oppose any and every move toward war, including the granting of such loans to nations as will incite them to join the imperialist slaughter and will serve to drag America in after them.

The time to stop the war moves is NOW. The serious dangers in the "M-Day" plans make the great anti-war demonstration on April 6 a more pressing and urgent matter for all labor.

The 'Farmers' of Wall Street

• We are sure that no one ever saw the President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company trying to raise corn in the dust bowl in a pair of ragged overalls.

Nevertheless, the landlord who got the most money from the U. S. in farm subsidies in 1937 was none other than the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported yesterday that this huge Wall Street outfit (supposedly controlled by the insurance holders, but really controlled by a handful of financiers) collected $257,000 in AAA benefits on farms that it has taken away from foreclosed farmers. Says the United Press:

"Nearly all the top payments went to life insurance companies and banks, which have become large-scale owners of farms through foreclosures." (March 4.)

Information like this is a damaging confession that the Roosevelt Farm Program benefits, even during the days when the New Deal had not gone completely over to Wall Street, went either to the wealthy, large landowners, or to bankers and insurance companies. The small farmer, and above all, the farm tenants, were pretty much left out in the cold.

Roosevelt has demanded a $450,000,000 slash in farm benefits for the next two years; the House Appropriations Committee has slashed it another $154,000,000. Most of the slashes will hit the lower income farmers the hardest. Roosevelt gave the lead by reducing the Tenancy Program from $50,000,000 to $25,000,000 and the House Committee took the hint by proposing to drop it altogether. The insurance companies and banks will continue to collect as the landlords of the Southwest and South.

The need for a genuine farm program to protect the family-size farm from eviction or foreclosure, to protect the tenants, is more urgent than ever. The "Grapes of Wrath" people are growing in numbers. In alliance with their brothers in the cities, with organized labor, they can defeat the Roosevelt "pay-the-bankers" policy in agriculture.

Fascist Murder in Sweden— A Warning to America

• Five people were murdered in Stockholm on Saturday.

"Somebody" threw an incendiary bomb into the offices of the Communist newspaper, Norrskensflamman, at Lulea.

In the resulting horror, Comrade Arhtur Hellberg, member of the Central Committee of the C. P. of Sweden, his wife and seven-year-old daughter, the young woman treasurer of the Young Communist League and her baby, all perished in the flames.

The cruelly mangled bodies of these victims cry aloud to the decent opinion of all mankind. They speak a message which we in the United States must hear and answer.

Why were they murdered so foully?

They spoke for peace! They echoed the sentiments of the Swedish people that Sweden remain at peace, that she refuse to betray herself to the criminal conspiracies of London. For this "crime" the so-called Military Activists, the pro-war party, murdered them. Murder in Nazi style has become the "argument" of the "save civilization" hypocrites.

The chief of police in Stockholm is a Social - Democrat. The newspaper which shrieked loudest with incitements against the "Norrskensflamman" is a Social-Democratic paper, "Social-Demokraten."

One of the leading agitators for war against the Soviet Union, Sandler, is a Social-Democrat. Tied in hand and foot with the pro-war gang which is organizing an anti-Soviet war, are the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party of Sweden.

This crime is on the heads of Swedish Social-Democracy and its allies, the raving bourgeois "Activists" against the USSR.

This political crime is on the heads of the financiers of British imperialism whose agents are whipping up the anti-Soviet war drive in Sweden.

And what of the Roosevelt Administration which has just rushed a $15,000,000 war "loan" to Sweden?

Is there anyone so naive as not to understand that this "loan" was deliberately rushed to aid and encourage these pro-war "Activists" in Sweden? Is it not clear that this Roosevelt money is a political subsidy, in a disguised form, to help crush the Swedish people's hatred of war? The crime in Lulea is also on the heads of the imperialist circles of the U. S. who are not only encouraging terrorism abroad, but are ready to sponsor growing terrorism in our own America.

The ferocity of the Swedish pro-war gang is the ferocity of a desperate imperialism; it does not differ in kind from the barbarism of a German fascist terrorism, a British terrorism in Ireland and India, or a Wall Street terrorism.

The war-makers of imperialism have murdered others. They murdered Jean Jaures of France, James Connolly of Ireland, Liebknecht and Luxemburg of Germany.

The crime in Sweden is of this stripe. It tears to pieces the mockery of the "democracy" propaganda concerning the war. **In the name of "democracy," imperialist terrorism and murder are plotting to strike down the voices of peace and liberty in all countries.**

But the murderers will discover that in America as in Sweden the people will spurn the war mongers. The latest outrage will have an effect opposite from that intended. The people who want peace will take renewed determination to destroy the imperialist war conspiracies.

At the Point of the Bayonet — by Ellis

Amter Reviews Ten Year Fight

(Continued from Page 5)

made the issue of unemployment the central question before the whole people.

Following upon the demonstrations, repressive measures were adopted against the unemployed by the Hoover Administration and state and local authorities. But out of the demonstrations also came the militant Unemployed Councils, spokesmen and fighters for relief of the jobless. They spread to all parts of the country. They taught the hungry to march and fight. The first hunger march on Washington in December, 1931, was brutally attacked by the police. Banners bearing the demand, "Work and Wages or Unemployment Insurance," were struck from the hands of the marchers. But they reappeared in local and state demonstrations and in December, 1932, they were moving again on Washington from all parts of the country.

HEROIC STRUGGLE

The Federal Government in collusion with the local authorities tried to divert the contingents from reaching their goal. Marchers fought stiff battles with the police in Wilmington, Delaware and Hammond, Indiana. For three days they were kept out on the highway leading to Washington with no protection from the winter blasts and the provocations of the police. Surrounded by police, detectives and marines, they held a convention out in the air. Their discipline and determination aroused the sympathy of a nation. The Federal Government had to consent to their marching into Washington. The unemployed presented their demands to the speaker of the House and Vice-President Curtis. Hunger won!

The Hoover Administration was swept out of office partly by the mass resentment over the treatment of the unemployed, led by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was carried into office by this same wave.

The day after Roosevelt was inaugurated President of the United States, a local hunger march in Washington, D. C., was led into a blind alley by the police and brutally beaten up. Banks closed down. Panic spread throughout the country. The crisis spiraled to its deepest point with 16 to 17 million jobless and hungry. Parents refused to see their children starve. Bread was taken from the stores. City Councils were besieged. Evictions mounted daily. What was the new Administration going to do about its promises?

It was just during this period, when the whole capitalist world was rocked by crisis, that the Soviet Union launched its first Five - Year - Plan. This plan called for the development of the country at a rate unknown in history. New industrial plants were to be established. Industries were to be opened in towns and cities where none had been before. The plan was triumphantly completed in 1932 in the period that witnessed the most rapid decline of the economy of the United States. While the capitalists and their Social - Democratic lickspittles decried and belittled this achievement, it nevertheless profoundly influenced millions of Americans.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt dished up the Blue Eagle for the hungry. It had a number of semi-Fascist features—such as clauses within the NRA. First to be helped were the banks and insurance companies. Then, pressed by the militant unions of the A. F. of L. by the unemployed movement and the growing influence of the Communist Party, the Roosevelt Administration was compelled to provide Federal aid for jobs and relief. This was the beginning of the partial realization of the demands advanced on March 6, 1930.

On February 3, 1934, the first Unemployment Insurance bill drawn by the Unemployed Councils was introduced in the United States Congress, bearing the number H. R. 7598. The jobless were mobilized around this bill which received the support of innumerable trade unions despite the ridiculous position of William Green and other reactionary trade union leaders who held that it was "below the dignity of the American people to accept relief." The Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance was established. Hundreds of locals throughout the country responded to its circulars in the face of vicious opposition by the top officials of the A. F. of L. On January 4, 1935, Bill H. R. 2827 was introduced as the basis for the struggle for the adoption of unemployment insurance as a permanent institution in the United States.

During this period, unemployed groups had sprung up in various parts of the country. It was rapidly becoming vital for the success of the movement that they be united. At this juncture, the Socialists and the Musteites organized competitive groups which could only lead to the disunity of the unemployed. The Unemployed Councils, led by Herbert Benjamin and the writer, carried on the campaign for unity which culminated in the formation of the Workers Alliance, the recognized spokesman of unemployed and WPA workers today.

NEW MILITANCY

A new militancy was sweeping the people. It expressed itself in organizing drives and in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Negroes developed a fighting spirit such as had not been seen since the Civil War. More than ever, Negroes were being discriminated against. The suffering of the Negroes and the poor whites in the South increased. This produced a unity among broad masses both in the North and South. It was this growing unity of whites and Negroes that saved Angelo Herndon from the chain gang and the Scottsboro boys from the electric chair. It was a tremendous step toward that full unity of Negro and white people which must still be won for their mutual welfare.

The first term of President Roosevelt, which coined such phrases as "ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed" as well as "Liberty League" and "economic royalists" was the period of the second Five-Year Plan of building Socialism in the Soviet Union. In the capitalist countries and particularly in the United States, slow steps were being taken to overcome the deepest effects of the crisis. In Germany, Hitler had destroyed the working class movement and instituted a fascist dictatorship in behalf of the capitalists, although he called it "National Socialism."

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the second Five-Year Plan, involving collectivization of the peasantry was in full swing. Unemployment was completely abolished. There was a dearth of workers, particularly skilled technicians. The broadest plans for the education and training of the masses were being fulfilled.

In the United States the people were in motion in support of the progressive New Deal program of Roosevelt. A spirit of unity, inspired in some part by the successes of the Popular Front in France, filled the people. They elected President Roosevelt for a second term in the hope and belief that he would continue to stand on his program.

But in spite of the hopes he held out to the unemployed, 12 to 13 million were without jobs. In spite of his concern for the youth, millions of them could not obtain work. Roosevelt pretended to understand the game of the monopolists when he challenged them to provide jobs if they wanted appropriations cut down. But they demanded that Roosevelt scuttle New Deal measures—WPA, relief, social security, NLRA, Wages-Hours etc. — first. It was not the economic royalists who surrendered. It was Roosevelt.

In his message to Congress and in his budget, Roosevelt slashed the ground from under virtually every one of these measures. He scotched housing appropriations.

He placed health measures on the shelf. He expressed consideration for youth in words—but not in cash.

Ten years after March 6, 1930! Capitalism is again in profound crisis. It has taken recourse to the desperate remedy of imperialist war. It sees the prophesy of its doom in the brilliant march of the Soviet Union from Socialism to Communism. It tries to gather its forces for an assault against this handwriting on one-sixth of the earth's surface.

The hunger marchers of 1930 had a slogan: **"Don't Starve! Fight!" Today, we can say: "Don't Starve! Fight for Jobs and against imperialist war!"**. Today, the unemployed are less isolated from the broad movement of the workers and the people. The CIO and the progressive unions of the A. F. of L. are conscious of their problems and the necessity of joint action with the jobless. Hundreds of thousands of poor farmers, dependent upon WPA and relief, are moving toward unity with the city workers. The fight for jobs, security and against American involvement in imperialist war is creating the basis for a broad People's movement.

Eventually, the people of America will fight for a system whereby everyone will be assured of work, education, leisure and security in old age. One day, the toiling people will fashion an economy and government operated, not for the benefit of a handful of Wall Street magnates and profiteers, but for the whole people. Then, we will have our own first and second Five-Year plans for building Socialism in the United States.

Renew Struggle for Job Security, Peace

(Continued from Page 5)

demonstrations on March 6, 1930, thees demonstrations resulted in many concessions to and many gains by the unemployed.

All these concessions were reluctantly made and all the gains have been modest. Yet they have involved the expenditure of billions of dollars; they provided means of subsistence to millions who otherwise would have been left to starve; they provided opportunity for work even if at substandard pay, to millions who would otherwise be left to stagnate in idleness. Above all, they have served to compel recognition, and establish the obligation, of the Government to concern itself with the welfare of the masses of people as well as with the profits of the rich. The social legislation which has been enacted during the past seven years, inadequate as it is, stems from the struggles launched on March 6, 1930. To the Communist Party, as the initiator of these struggles, as the fearless and tireless leader of every subsequent struggle, belongs much of the credit for these social gains.

What happened meantime to the predictions and assurances so blandly offered by Hoover, Lamont, Davis and other spokesmen for the industrial and financial overlords of America? Has time disproved the contention of the Communists who pointed out that this was no mere "cyclical depression," that this was not a temporary recession from the "Golden Age" of capitalism? The ten years that have passed since the promised return of normalcy have confirmed the brilliant analysis of the Communist Party which made it possible for Communists to point out then that this was not a temporary depression but a permanent crisis of capitalism, and that Hoover was lying when he declared that normalcy would return within two months of March, 1930.

Today, ten years after the "authoritative" assurances and predictions of capitalist and reformist statesmen and economists, and seven years after the "liberal" defender of capitalism Roosevelt took office, the army of unemployed is LARGER than it was in March of 1930. Capitalism has not "returned to normalcy." It has created a new norm. A normalcy in which more are dispossessed so that a few can have greater profits. A normalcy in which short economic spurts are followed by long periods of further and greater recession. A normalcy in which it is possible to exclude ten to twelve million from opportunity for gainful employment.

As we celebrate the tenth anniversary of the great March 6 demonstrations, preparations are going forward for another great demonstration. The Workers Alliance of America, the nationwide organization of the unemployed, has designated March 23 as "National End Unemployment Day." Convinced that Roosevelt has no more intention than had Hoover to end misery of mass unemployment, the people are preparing for independent action to win the opportunity for useful work and economic security.

The demonstrations of March 23 must serve to launch a new and more determined struggle. They must express the growing resentment of the American people and their contempt for the futility and impotence of those who have failed after ten years to demonstrate a capacity to solve the most vital problems of the American people.

In 1940, the American masses want something more than temporary relief. They want something more than a few WPA jobs for a small fraction of the unemployed. Through the CIO and through the Workers Alliance, they are demanding real jobs, at decent wages for at least three million of the unemployed. They are demanding real unemployment assistance at decent standards from the Federal as well as the state and local governments.

FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM

But this is only their minimum immediate demand. After ten years they are unwilling to continue to exhaust themselves in constant struggles that lead nowhere. They have before them the example of the great Land of Socialism where unemployment has been abolished, where the right to work is part of the democratic right of every man and woman. They see the Soviet Union marching forward to ever higher levels of economic and social well-being, from socialism to communism. And they see that with capitalism abolished there is neither unemployment and poverty midst plenty nor a desire for imperialist war and conquest in behalf of a few.

Capitalism has been tried and found wanting. Through independent mass action, the American people must march forward to peace and security and socialism.

Balzac on the Ethics Of the British Cabinet

By Harrison George

IF YOU'RE looking for safety in this imperialist world, don't seek a South Sea island. The safest place is in Germany's forts on the Siegfried Line, if you can stand the monotony. Nothing to do but sleep, eat and read the papers to find out what is happening in the war.

If Hans picked up his daily paper Wednesday morning, where the delivery boy left it beside the milk bottle on the fort's front doorstep, he might have read this from the United Press, dated from London:

"Britain's Royal Air Force, in the heaviest activity of the war, last night made four flights over Germany. Reaching Berlin, His Majesty's planes practically made a house-to-house distribution of leaflets. All planes returned safely." (Actual U.P. radio news).

It's lots different in India. There, we learn, "Royal Air Force planes have bombed whole villages from the air and destroyed every living inhabitant, including women and children."

Neither is the world very safe for the Irish. England hung a couple of Irish recently, who couldn't prove they were Germans engaged in a little friendly bombing. Then on Feb. 17, the United Press reported that:

"Soldiers with drawn pistols and bayonetted rifles raided the Meath Hotel in midtown Dublin and arrested 13 alleged members of the Irish Republican Army."

* * *

If this war is tougher on British subjects than on people with whom England is officially at war, neither are the neutrals getting off lightly. After robbing neutrals' (yes, U. S.) mails, blockading neutrals' trade, and violating their territory by armed force, up speaks Winston Churchill, and says:

"His Majesty's government is getting rather tired of neutral protests, and so am I."

Hell hath no fury like a First Lord of the Admiralty filled with moral indignation.

All of which, however, makes the highly moral sneed of Premier Chamberlain at Russia last week, sound like the burglar yelling: "Stop thief!" You'll remember that the Umbrella Man said that—"though the Russian apprentice had nothing to learn from his master in brutality, he has not yet mastered his craft nor acquired his force." That was supposed to be a hot one, bah jove, for supposed Red Army "failure" in Finland.

As an authority on brutality, craft and force, any British premier requires attention. Balzac, the great French author, in his book "Daughters of Eve," already in 1835, could find no more scathing terms to describe the book's villain than the words:

"He was cunning, depraved. He applied to his private life the ethics of the British Cabinet."

Moreover, to sneer at the Red Army as if it were not tackling a man-sized job efficiently, is rather brazen for a British premier, who had just replied to an invitation from Baron Mannerheim to get some British troops there quickly, by saying, no, we can't do that, for British troops never would be able to stand the Arctic weather.

Considering the raw fact that the Red Army has gone through the Mannerheim Line in the worst cold and blizzards in a century, it seems that Russian soldiers deserve better so-called "British sportsmanship" from an Englishman who keeps his troops where the sun never sets on them.

The fact is that after the first lunge across the border, to remove the danger of fighting on Soviet soil, the Red Army did little but scouting and patrol. All those "battles" and "defeats" were cooked up by the typewriter generals. Readers of the American press have been grossly deceived by these liars.

The truth has been put down by a military writer in the "Ventblat," a paper in the capital of Lithuania, as follows:

"The military operations at the beginning were only of a preparatory character. The Soviet army at that period ascertained the conditions of warfare in Finland. The worst cold spell of the past 100 years brought a lull. Now the Red Army has decided to break through the Finnish defense line.

"Neither of the belligerent sides in the West, as we know, have yet dared to attack the enemy fortifications. The Finnish fortified lines were built by the same engineers who built the Maginot and Siegfried Lines. In the opinion of impartial experts, the Finnish fortifications are just as strong as the French and German fortifications.

"The Soviet offensive against the Finnish fortified lines is the first operation of this kind in the history of modern wars. After 16 days, a modern Maginot Line has for the first time in history been broken through. The break-through of the Mannerheim Line was carried out on an unprecedented scale and with unparalleled organization."

* * *

Nor is this done at the most of a million men, the French estimate of what it would cost them to crack the Siegfried Line.

Indeed, the Red Army has only 200,000 on the Karelian Isthmus, by Finland's own account; no more than the Finns themselves had. And most of them are still alive and fighting. They are good fighting men, because they have something to fight for.

The fairy tales about "illiterate, shoeless, starving Russian soldiers" who "didn't know what the war was about," have suddenly stopped. Such soldiers could break no Mannerheim Line, and in fact no such Russian soldiers are to be found in the Red Army, but only in American newspapers.

Gladys George, Arthur Byron on WABC at 9 P.M.

Star Theatre features Gladys George and Arthur Byron in "Third Degree" over WABC at 9 P.M.

* * *

AFTERNOON

12:00-WHN—U. P. News
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNEW—David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen
12:25-WJZ—U. P. News
12:30-WOR—Trans-Radio News
WHN—Inquisitive New Yorker
WJZ—National Farm-Home Hour
12:45-WEAF—Condensed News
WOR—Consumers' Quiz Club
1:00-WNYC—Missing Persons Alarms
1:05-WNYC—"This Is Democracy," Queens College Radio Course
1:30-WJZ—Streamline Magazine of the Air WNYC—Human Side of Art
1:45-WMCA—News
WNYC—Hebrew Course
2:00-WJZ—Music for Young People with Mary Van Doren WNYC—News
WABC—Lannie Ross, Song Recital
2:05-WNYC—Opera Hour
2:15-WHN—U. P. News
WJZ—"Echoes of History," Famous Address of Simon Bolivar
2:44-WMCA—News
3:00-WNYC—Readers Almanac from NYU
3:15-WABC—Golden Gate Quartet
3:30-WOV—Little Red School House
WABC—News
WNYC—Education Forum
3:45-WEAF—Vic and Sade WNYC—News
4:00-WNYC—Juilliard Institute of Musical Art Student Recitals
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WJZ—Club Matinee
WJZ—Club Matinee
WQXR—Music of the Moment
4:15-WABC—Highways to Health
4:30-WNYC—Educational Milestones
WQXR—Hour of Symphonic Music
5:00-WMCA—News WJZ—Dance Music
WNYC—Concert Orchestra
5:15-WHN—Sam Taylor, Screen News
WJZ—Musical Stories
WOR—"The Superman"
5:30-WNYC—Negro Melody Singers
WQXR—Young People's Program in Conjunction with New York Public Library
WABC—It Happened in Hollywood
5:45-WHN—U. P. News

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Listeners' Corner
WOR—Uncle Don WJZ—U. P. News
WNYC—Municipal Concert
WABC—Early Evening News
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:05-WEAF—Luther-Lehman Singers
6:15-WEAF—Malcolm Clair, Stories for Children
WABC—Life of Edward G. Robinson
6:25-WEAF—A. P. News
6:30-WOR—Trans-Radio News
WEAF—Stamp Talk, Capt. Healey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WEAF—"Little Abner"
WOR—Dance Music WNYC—News
WHN—Dick Fishell, Sports Resume
7:00-WQXR—Music of the Three B's
WNYC—Masterwork Miniatures
WEAF—Pleasuretime, Waring Orch.
WOR—Stan Lomax, Sports Review
WJZ—Easy Aces
7:15-WMCA—"Five-Star Final"
WEAF—I Love a Mystery
WJZ—"Mr. Keene, Tracer of Lost Persons" WHN—Sports Fanfare
7:30-WABC—George Burns, Gracie Allen
WEAF—The Revelers, Male Quartet
WJZ—Dance Music
WQXR—Music of the Immortals
7:45-WMCA—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Radio Playhouse, Starring Charles Boyer WOR—Dance Music
WJZ—Breezing Along with Johnnie Green's Orchestra
WABC—Al Pierce and His Gang
WHN—Dance Music
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:15-WEVD—Brooklyn Citizens Committee Better Housing Forum
8:30-WEAF—Avalon Time
WOR—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
WJZ—"Quicksilver," Quiz
WABC—"Dr. Christian, with Jean Hersholt
8:45-WHN—U. P. News
9:00-WABC—Star Theatre, Gladys George and Arthur Byron in "Third Degree" WEAF—Fred Allen
WJZ—"The Green Hornet"
WHN—"There's a Law Against It"
WEVD—Forum Hour
9:30-WOR—Orchestra and Chorus
WEVD—Spanish Music
WQXR—Herzer and Zayde, Two Piano Recital
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser's Kolleke of Musical Knowledge
WOR—Raymond Gram Swing
WJZ—Roy Shields Review
WABC—Glenn Miller, His Orchestra and the Andrews Sisters
WQXR—Edie Kalisz, Piano Recital
WHN—Along Fifth Avenue
10:15-WOR—News from Washington
10:30-WOR—Pageant of Melody
WJZ—"Prairie Follies"
WABC—Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra
10:45-WHN—U. P. News
11:00-WMCA—Harlem Amateur Night
WEAF—A.P. News WJZ—U.P. News
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WABC—News Review
WQXR—Music, Just Music
11:05-WJZ—"Remember the Met"
11:15-WEAF—"The Next Step Forward"
11:45-WHN—U. P. News
12:00-WHN—Music to Read By
WEVD—Symphonic Hour

ERIC MUNX.

Pictorial History of a Strike

Auto Workers Fill All Roles in Great Documentary Film

By Sylvia Taylor

A man with a camera who knew his way about because it was the very stuff of his own life, and his own fellow-workers and union brothers and sisters he was filming, took movies of the General Motors strike of 1939.

Out of his pictures has come one of the most exciting films to be seen even in a year that has revealed such a movie as "The Grapes of Wrath," a film so filled with reality and the force of the great currents in American life that those who have seen the previews of it are its most enthusiastic press-agents.

The film is "United Action." Its billing reads: "Produced by the United Auto Workers-CIO." It is the first full-length movie to be produced by a labor union for general distribution, which is an important fact in itself. And the Theatre Arts Committee, that organization of progressive theatre workers, is, fittingly enough, sponsoring the first public showing of it next Friday evening, March 8, at Manhattan Center, as the first of a series of programs dedicated to civil liberties in America. There will be two performances, one at 8:30, and one at midnight, the latter for the benefit of actors and other night workers.

The Man With the Camera

Michael Martini is the man with the camera. He directed and took the thousands of feet of film, using his friends and co-workers in the auto union as members of the cast. He selected material of whose significance only a man such as himself could be aware of, material no newsreel photographer would have the knowledge, even if he had permission from his producing headquarters to use. He chose incidents and characters that no other director might have thought of—because Martini is an A.W.U. member, and for years was an auto worker, and knows the material and meaning of his drama like the palm of his own hand.

The story of how he made the picture is particularly interesting, since it points the way for a new development of great importance to other trade unions as well as to the art of making real pictures about America.

About a year ago, the 16-mm picture, "People of the Cumberland," was booked in the UAW-CIO in Detroit for a showing to its members as part of the union's educational work. Presented in a union hall one evening, it aroused such interest that it was repeated several dozen times. Some 100,000 workers got to see it, and were enthusiastic. Not only that, it helped get union members.

Gave the Union An Idea

That gave the UAW an idea. The union bought a movie camera, and began to experiment with taking pictures, the type of amateur home movies that prove so popular at parties because everyone is thrilled to see cousin George or himself moving across a screen just like a real actor. Large industrial concerns, incidentally, make a thorough organized use of just such movies for "personnel" and advertising work.

Martini was one of the people who tried his hand at taking the pictures, and was pretty successful. Finally last year a short film was made of the Briggs strike, containing some of the most exciting material on strikebreaking ever photographed.

It made such an impression on the Detroit workers who saw it that the progressive members of the union, headed by President Thomas and Secretary-Treasurer Addes, decided to set up a Film Division in its educational department, and Martini became its head.

When the tool and die makers of General Motors went out on strike, a short time later, Martini began to go out with his camera, with the modest intention of making a permanent record for the members of the union of the strike events. Again a simple home movie was contemplated.

Reflects Every Aspect of Strike

Martini "shot" several thousand feet of film, covering all the tool and die plants on strike. Then he moved about among the strikers, on the picket lines—those picket lines that made history—in the strike kitchens, in the homes of some of his friends where their wives and children endured the strike struggle, out among the farmers who helped the strikers with food.

He knew hundreds of the strikers personally. They felt no compulsion to "act" for him — merely went about their business while he kept his camera steadily and unobtrusively grinding away.

But as he went on taking pictures, something began to evolve that was much more than a cut-and-dried record of nameless people winning a strike. A story, simple but highly dramatic, the real story of the strike-struggles of men in shops and industry everywhere, and of their wives and homes and children, began to fashion itself.

Because Martini knew the significance of each incident, he knew how to take his pictures in such a way that he could project the real meaning of what was happening in a way to move the spectator. Because he knew his "actors" so thoroughly, he could take pictures that reflect the terrific personal, emotional, as well as physical struggles of a strike.

When the union leaders saw what he had gotten, they realized that here was a film that could be far more important than what they had first planned, a picture that could be widely distributed, that was of general interest and could carry the story of this strike, of all strikes, to the people of this country.

They sent a wire to Frontier Films, requesting costs for sound, commentary and music—and the costs had to be mighty little, and the job done fast. The union was faced at the time with a thousand and one problems on many fronts, and could hardly spare the price of stock, studio rooms, and music.

The young men of Frontier Films, who have themselves turned out some brilliant documentary pictures, were enthusiastic about Martini's work. David Wolff and Lionel Berman arranged a commentary and sound track. Composer Earl Robinson ("Ballad For Americans") made the musical arrangements and composed some special music. Working all hours, in a couple of days they had not only completed their assignment, but helped make the film a fine motion picture production.

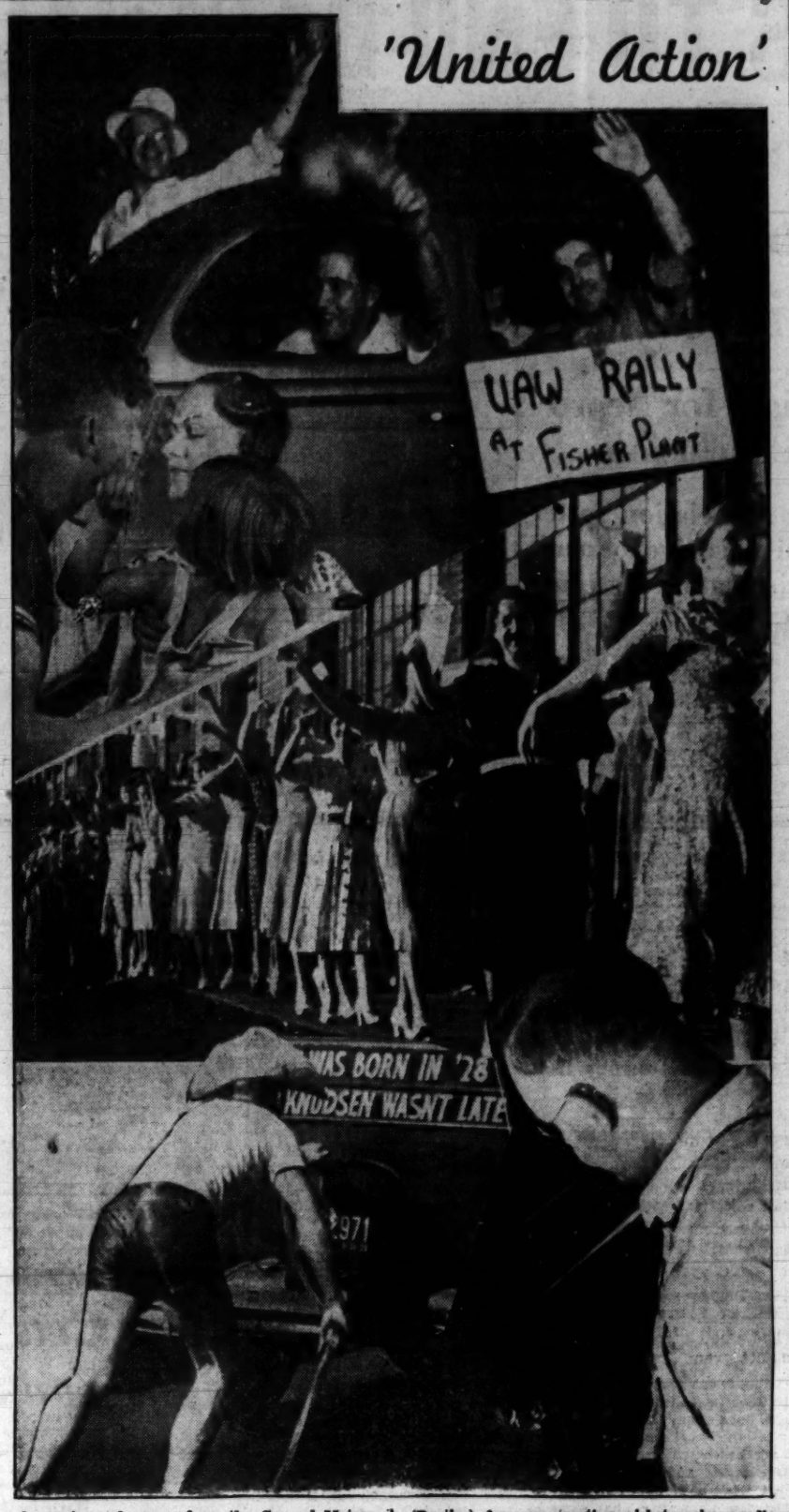
The first few showings, given before workers in Detroit, have not only stirred enthusiasm, but brought members to meetings, recruited women into the Women's Auxiliary, taught solidarity, and given prominence to national CIO leaders and what they have to say. A picture has to be pretty good to do that.

The American Film Center, which services colleges, church organizations, YMCA's and similar groups, has acquired a print for general distribution. Progressive film organizations have also made requests for it. During 1940 "United Action" will easily reach 3,000,000 people without being exhibited in regulation movie houses, or having to worry about "bookings."

Next Friday evening's showing at Manhattan Center will be the first exhibition of the film to the general public. The Theatre Arts Committee, sponsoring it, hopes it will help make men and women far outside the membership of Detroit's UAW locals see and understand what really takes place and is going on there—and in other major industrial struggles. It also believes it is giving them an opportunity to see an exciting new development in film art.

Some 8,000 men were on strike in Detroit in 1939 in the General Motors strike. That means 8,000 families, typical of hundreds of thousands of other families in the United States, were directly involved.

There was millions and the law on one side — courage, endurance and solidarity in the face of bitter struggles on the other. What really happened? Better see "United Action" and find out.



A montage of scenes from the General Motors strike of tool and die makers, engineering and maintenance men of last summer. UAW cameraman Michael Martini produced the film, which is acclaimed by the Auto Workers Union as the best documentary labor picture ever made in this country. Scenes show UAW pickets "Shots" from the film show UAW pickets leaving the Fisher plant (Pontiac) for mass meeting, picket saying goodbye to his wife and baby as he leaves for the picket line (Cleveland), girl pickets in front of the Ternstedt plant (Detroit), picket dressed as Mahatma Gandhi pushing out-of-date car in front of General Motors (Detroit) and a typical tool and die maker in the auto industry. The film will be shown at Manhattan Center this Friday evening.

'Grapes of Wrath' Rates Highest in Screen Poll

HOLLYWOOD, March 5.—Progressive films took virtually all places in the monthly poll of Hollywood critics conducted by the trade paper, Hollywood Reporter. Grapes of Wrath, voted best film of the month, was first in six of the 12 categories of distinction, with Abe Lincoln in Illinois a close second.

The results were:

Best picture: The Grapes of Wrath, followed by Abe Lincoln in Illinois and Pinocchio.

Best director: John Ford (Grapes of Wrath), followed by Ernst Lubitsch (The Shop Around the Corner) and John Cromwell (Abe Lincoln).

Best actress: Rosalind Russell (His Girl Friday), followed by Margaret Sullivan (Shop Around the Corner), Alice Faye (Little Old New York).

Best actor: Raymond Massey (Abe Lincoln), followed by Henry Fonda (Grapes of Wrath), Cary Grant (His Girl Friday).

Best screenplay: Nunnally Johnson (Grapes of Wrath), followed by Robert E. Sherwood (Abe Lincoln), Samson Raphaelson (Shop Around the Corner).

Best supporting actress: Jane Darwell (Grapes of Wrath), followed by Ruth Gordon (Abe Lincoln), Veree Teasdale (I Take This Woman)

Best supporting actor: John Carradine (Grapes of Wrath), followed by Gene Lockhart (Abe Lincoln) and Frank Morgan (Shop Around the Corner).

Best incident performance: John Qualen (Grapes of Wrath), followed by Ben Carter (Little Old New York) and Baby Bobby Quillan (Swiss Family Robinson).

Best cinematography: Arthur Miller and Ray Rennahan (The Blue Bird), followed by Gregg Toland (Grapes of Wrath), James Wong Howe (Abe Lincoln).

Best musical score: Alfred Newman (The Blue Bird), followed by Roy Webb (Abe Lincoln) and Anthony Collins (Swiss Family Robinson).

Best song honors went to Pinocchio, only major musical film involved. Best minor feature was voted to be Congo Maisie.

This monthly poll covers the opinions of Hollywood's 350 correspondents and critics.

An Anti-War Call to The Theatrical World

NO CAREER IN NO MAN'S LAND. 32 pages. Published by the New York State Committee, Communist Party. 5 cents.

By Jenny Castner

A little more than two decades ago, theaters were announcing benefit performances for the relief of Belgium; the chorus sang "Johnny, Get Your Gun"; actors and actresses toured the country wheedling people into buying Liberty Bonds; playwrights and scenario writers turned out recruiting propaganda for stage and screen; Irving Berlin put on a musical comedy that left its audiences weak after an orgy of war hysteria.

Today White Guard Finland has taken the place of Belgium as war appeal, and Herbert Hoover demands of the workers in the amusement industry that they give benefits for Finnish relief. Some respond, but many more, following the shining example of Theodore Dreiser, Paul Robeson and Will Geer refuse to become decoys to send more hundreds of thousands of American boys to their deaths in Europe or Asia.

So that the actors and actresses of America may understand the world events in which they must inevitably become an important factor for either progress or reaction, war or peace, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party has published a pamphlet entitled "No Career in No Man's Land." In language familiar to the craft, it explains the nature of the first imperialist war, and of the second—the role of Mannerheim's Finland, the aims of England, France, and Germnay, and the nature and objectives of the Soviet Union, which alone fights for peace.

The pamphlet relates the story of how actors and actresses were forced to become the "barkers" for the war-makers of 1917. It makes clear the relation between war, and the conditions and civil liberties of people in this specialized field (the Federal Theater was one of the first casualties in the retreat from the New Deal; Dies is to "investigate" motion picture workers who aided democracy in Spain, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia—but not, of course, those who aid White Guard Finland; and, as in the last war when "patriotic" slogans were used to defeat union organization in the theater, a new era of anti-union activity by employers and government is to be looked for).

The pamphlet quotes outstanding theater folk—George Bernard Shaw, Paul Robeson, Sean O'Casey—who refuse to help "sell" another war. It proposes a practical program of action to keep America out. Its thirty-two pages are brightened by many photographs, and by an effective cover, drawn by Bill Gropper.

Film Notes

Irwin Shaw, author of "Bury the Dead" and "The Gentle People," has arrived in Hollywood to begin activity on the forthcoming Loew-Lewin schedule for United Artists release during the coming season, the other two being "Flotsam" by Erich Maria Remarque, and "Night Music" by Clifford Odets.

Both David L. Loew and Albert Lewin are now in New York for conferences with Odets on the filming of his play, and to widen their search for a continental actress to play the leading role in "Flotsam."

"The Long Voyage Home," recently announced to be produced and directed by John Ford under the banner of Walter Wanger, is now announced as a filmization of the four one-act plays of Eugene O'Neill, originally published under the title of "The Moon of the Caribbees." These include "Bound East for Cardiff," "The Long Voyage Home," "The Moon of the Caribbees" and "In the Zone."

Dudley Nichols is now at work on the film adaptation. Upon its completion, the production will be released by United Artists.

"The Baker's Wife," starring Raimu, which has broken every existing attendance record of the World Theatre since its inauguration and went into its second record week on Tuesday.

THE STAGE

THEATRE PARTIES
now being booked for the
New Living Newspaper Play
(the first commercially produced)
"MEDICINE SHOW"
By OSCAR SAUL & H. R. HAYS
Presented by Wharton-Gabel, Inc.
Beg. April 12
Theatre to be announced
Party Rates and Reservations at Theatre Party Dept., Wharton-Gabel, Inc., 11 W. 42nd St.
LAc. 4-8353
BOX OFFICE PRICES (Exc. Sats.) Orch. $1.10-$1.65. Bal. & Mez. 55c-$1.10

A GROUP THEATRE PRODUCTION
NIGHT MUSIC
A New Play by CLIFFORD ODETS
Incidental music by Hanns Eisler
Elia Kazan - Jane Wyatt - Morris Carnovsky
Directed by HAROLD CLURMAN
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-6690
Evgs. 8:50, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Definitely worth seeing . . . a constant source of high amusement"—Daily Worker
THE MALE ANIMAL
By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent
with ELLIOTT NUGENT
CORT Thea., W. 48 St. BR. 9-0046. Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

'The Fight For Life' to Open Today

Pare Lorentz departs from the documentary form with the presentation today of "The Fight for Life" at the Belmont Theatre. A full length feature, the film introduces professional actors for the first time in a Lorentz production, their performances being blended with those of approximately 100 actual persons who are playing themselves. The world premiere will take place at noon today.

As the lead, Myron McCormick is the young intern in the adaptation of those chapters of Paul de Kruif's book of the same title which deal with maternal welfare. With him are Will Geer and Storrs Haynes, as two young doctors, and Dudley Digges, as the head doctor. Dorothy Adams, Dorothy Urban and Effie Anderson are in supporting roles.

Of special interest is the original musical score composed by Louis Gruenberg, who provided a symphonic treatment as in integral part of the production. Alexander Smallens conducted the orchestra, recruited for the picture on the West Coast largely from the membership of the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

More than two months' time has been devoted to private screenings for leading men of science, medical and hospital groups, and others.

Art Notes

Original color sketches by Jo Mielziner, and Helene Pons, from the Playwrights' Company production of "Two On An Island," and sketches by Howard Bay from the Theatre Guild production of "The Fifth Column," are featured in the Theatre Exhibit called "Current Broadway Productions," which opened the first week of its eight-week tour of Library branches, at Hudson Park Branch, 10 Seventh Avenue South, in Greenwich Village.

The exhibition was arranged by Community Drama Service Exchange with the New York Public Library, and is to become a permanent means of promoting a general theatre consciousness among vital audience groups.

On March 10, with additional material added, the exhibit will move to the East 96th Street Branch of the Library near Lexington Ave.

Philadelphia Cinema Art Theatre to Show Famous Soviet Films

PHILADELPHIA — The Cinema Art Theatre, Sixth and Poplar St., announces a change in policy. Hereafter the theatre will show exclusively Sovet films, such as "Baltic Deputy" which has its Philadelphia premiere starting March 7 (playing until March 16). Other films to be shown include "The Oppenheim Family," "Shors," "Childhood of Maxim Gorky," "Lenin in 1918," etc.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

MOTION PICTURE

"SCANDALOUSLY FUNNY...A TRUE COMEDY AND A DELIGHT." — Nugent, N. Y. Times
RAIMU in The Baker's Wife
(La Femme du Boulanger)
English Titles by JOHN ERSKINE
CONTINUOUS from 11 A.M.
WORLD, 49 ST. Nr. 5th Ave.

HARVEST
FIRST PRIZE BEST FOREIGN FILM OF 1939 N.Y. FILM CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD
5th Avenue Playhouse (Nr. 12 St.) AL. 4-7661

BROOKLYN

The Legend of a Great Love!
MOISHE OYSHER in "OVERTURE TO GLORY"
with HELEN BEVERLY
PEOPLE'S Cinema

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CINEMA ART THEATRE
6th and Poplar Street
Philadelphia Premiere
STARTS TOMORROW
"BALTIC DEPUTY"
One of the greatest films ever made
Mats. Daily 2 P.M. Evgs. 7 & 9:30 P.M.

LABOR SPORT LEAGUE OPENS DRIVE FOR MILLION SIGNATURES TO END BASEBALL JIM CROW IN '40

55 Unions in Association To Launch Nationwide Campaign Immediately

Committee Set Up to Bring Fight for Negro Players to Successful Conclusion

The New York Trade Union Athletic Association yesterday voted unanimously to launch a petition drive for a million signatures to end baseball's discrimination against Negro players this year.

In addition, the Association, composed of 55 unions, both AFL and CIO, with a membership of approximately 300,000, elected a committee to gain the co-operation of other labor groups and civic and progressive organizations nationally.

The campaign to do away with the Jim Crow restriction reached a new high point last year when both big league managers and players attested to the major league caliber of at least twenty Negro stars and said they would be glad to have them on the teams if given permission by the magnates. Previously fans and sports writers in increasing numbers had spoken out against the ban in the last major sport to maintain un-democratic restrictions.

The national campaign launched by the Trade Union Athletic Association with its huge membership may well supply the final organizational push needed to bring the long fight to a successful termination this year. The TUAA's slogan is—"End Jim Crow in 1940!"

A few of the unions in the fast-growing Association which is conducting labor sports tournaments on a level unknown before here, are the Transport Workers, Building Service, Wholesale and Warehouse, Office Workers, State, County and Municipal Workers, Cleaners and Dyers, Teachers, Furriers, and New York Telephone Workers.

A committee to push the campaign was elected and includes Nat Haber, Bernard Stephens, Ace Goldstein, Hyman Gitlitz, Harl Washington, Nat Schoenberg and Manny Lansky.

Late Monday Night Scores

Scranton, 57; Manhattan, 56.
Panzer, 58; John Marshall, 38.
Dartmouth, 37; Cornell, 23.
Indiana, 52; Ohio State, 31.
Michigan, 43; Minnesota, 32.
Northwestern, 43; Iowa, 34.
Purdue, 34; Illinois, 31.
Wisconsin, 46; Chicago, 31.
Creighton, 35; Kansas, 33.
Toledo, 51; Western (Mich.) State, 44.
Texas Miners, 63; New Mex. A. & M., 60.
Geneva, 42; Grove City, 37.
Missouri Valley, 46; Westminster, 40.

NYU, 2 Others Get Invites

Oklahoma Aggies, Colorado Get Tourney Bids, Dukes in

NYU, Colorado and the Oklahoma Aggies got National Tourney invites early yesterday and unless something amazing happens, they'll all accept and enter the Basketball World Series along with Duquesne, which has already formally entered.

Time's a-wastin' now what with the Tourney scheduled to open at Madiosn Square Garden Monday night and the Met Intercollegiate Committee which makes the selection isn't likely to go around inviting teams cold to the idea.

That leaves two berths open with St. John's and LIU scrambling for the other local spot while one team will be chosen from DePaul, Rice, Springfield and Marshall.

There's no doubt about NYU belonging, no matter what happened in that CCNY scrap last night. Colorado is that classy Rocky Mountain champ which whipped St. John's, and the Aggies just romped off with their fifth straight Missouri Valley flag.

Moer dope tomorrow on the Tourney.

• • •

Purdue won the Big Ten title with a great uphill victory against Illinois, 34-31, at Champaign Monday night. The Boilermakers came back smartly after the Illini's Hapac had led a furious first-half drive. Indiana took second place by beating Ohio State, 52-31.

• • •

Scranton's tough little coaltown outfit was too hot for Manhattan's in-and-outers and won a 57-56 thriller at the Jasper gym Monday night. Socker Sarullo was best for the erratic Jaspers, scoring twelve points in his farewell appearance.

• • •

Dartmouth kept on rolling along and walloped Cornell, 37-23 in the next-to-last Ivy League scrap. Yeah, Broberg: 17 points.

Madison, Franklin Win, Go Into Semis

Madison's powerhouse came back with a slam-bang fourth quarter drive to nose out strong Jeffernos, 32-28, at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and win the Brooklyn spot in the PSAL semi-finals.

Stan Waxman of Madison and Big Harry Boykoff of Jefferson were tied for scoring honors with 12 points each in the rough see-saw scrap witnessed by about 6,500 hoarse fans.

Jefferson was out in front by one point going into the fourth quarter, thanks mainly to Boykoff's fine play, when the Madison machine put on the heat with Waxman and Charley Drucker pacing the late drive.

Madison now meets Newtown and Franklin meets Clinton in the semis before the tourney opener at the Garden Monday night.

FRANKLIN HOT

A glimpse of some of the reasons why CCNY is going to click next year was given in the afternoon's curtain-raiser when the Beaver Jayvees edged the NYU frosh, 54-53. Best for CCNY was Claude Phillips, ex-Franklin Negro ace.

Franklin's unbeaten crew from Harlem whipped Curtis, Staten Island champs, in the opener, 40-24.

Not talked about as mush as Madison or Jefferson, the Manhattan champs proved they're going to be right in there.

Bailey, Woods and Wilson, Franklin's triumvirate of Negro stars, led the scorers with nine points each. Cominskey was best for the losers and copped individual honors with ten.

Furriers Meet Cleaners Tonight

The fourth entry in the Trade Union A.A. basketball tourney will be decided tonight at the Labor Sports Center, Seward Park High School, when the Furriers Joint Council and the Cleaners and Dyers clash in a playoff of their League A stalemate.

Winners in the other three divisions have already been determined. Bloomingdale's high-powered quintet will represent the Retail Employees League in the semi-finals, meeting the Fur Merchants, winners in League B, Saturday night at the Center.

The Office Worker five, defending champions and victors in the first round of League A, will meet tonight's winners in the second game of the semi-finals Saturday night.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line — 3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

ELECTION of officers. Also discussion led by Paul Miller—"Sumner Welles' Peace Trip and Its Significance." Tom Mooney Br. ILD. Admission free. 100 Second Ave., ALP Headquarters, 8:30 P.M.

F. MERADITH from the National Maritime Union speaks on "Yanks Are Not Coming." Admission free. Lincoln YANC Club, 172 E. 95th St., Brooklyn. 8:30 P.M.

Tomorrow

LECTURE: "Spain's Part in Present World Situation"—General Victor A. Yakhontoff. Thursday, March 7th, 8:30 P.M. Capitol Hotel, 8th Ave. & 51st St. Ausp. Auxiliary Veterans Lincoln Brigade. Admission 50c.

Coming

TEACHERS UNION No. 453 presents "An Evening of Fine Films." Friday, March 8th, 8:30 P.M. "Man Who Reclaimed His Head" — "People of Cumberland," "The River." Auditorium, Central Commercial H. S., 214 E. 42nd St. Admission 49c. Tickets at bookshop.

CALYPSO! March Carnival. Dance to Trinidad Calypso Troubadours. Calypso singers: Duke of Iron. Friday, March 8th, Maton's Studio, 127 Columbus Ave. Subs. 50c.

ARE YOU RAISING MONEY? Book a theatre party for "The Cradle Will Rock." New Theatre Night, Presentation by Flatbush Arts Theatre, Sat. Eve., April 6th. Blocks available at discounts. Call CHickering 4-8198.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCE GROUP — Recognized workers school for Ballroom Dancing. Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, etc. 66 Fifth Avenue, Studio 7-B. GR. 7-2529. Miriam Pallas. Registration 2-10 P.M.

"Because you like to sing"
Join the
AMERICAN PEOPLES CHORUS
Conducted by EARL ROBINSON
Every Sat. Aft., 2:30
TUXEDO BALLROOM
637 Madison Ave., nr. 59th St., N.Y.C.

GIANT SKATING RINK—DAY AND NIGHT
CAMP BEACON
BEACON, NEW YORK
Hotel Accommodations $17 per week — $3 per day
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Station White Plains train) weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M., Fri. 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M., Sat. 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Transportation phone OL. 5-7828.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1940

Our All-Metropolitan '5'

Jacobs, Jenkins Favored in Week's Fights

Mike 2-1 Over Braddock Legally, Lou Over Larkin Fistically

By Stan Kurman

The odds are 2-1 on Lew Jenkins over Tippy Larkin and even money on Jimmy Braddock vs. Mike Jacobs.

That's how the price quotations are running on the two big fights of the week.

The Jenkins-Larkin skirmish is a fifteen-rounder at Madison Square Garden Friday night, winner to face Lou Ambers for the lightweight title in the summer.

The other fight is an overweight match scheduled for an unlimited number of rounds. No title is involved but a big gate at stake. Braddock and his manager, Joe Gould, claim that the fight promoter owes them 20 per cent of his net take on Joe Louis's nine heavyweight title defense.

The ex-heavyweight champ and his manager insist that they have a contract with Jacobs, drawn up on July 1, 1937, a week after Braddock lost the title to Louis, assuring them of 20 per cent of the net profits from every source in all heavyweight championship fights for ten years from the contract date.

They claim that the contract was made in consideration for Braddock's shift from the Garden corporation to Mike's Twentieth Century. Braddock walked out on the Garden-promoted title fight with Max Schmeling out at the Long Island Bowl to defend the crown against Joe in Chicago under Twentieth Century promotion.

Gould and Braddock say they've gotten $20,798.36 from Jacobs and are suing for $104,201.64. The figure is based on an estimated $600,000 haul for Mike from the title fights. Jacobs, who laughed off the charges yesterday, has twenty days to answer a Supreme Court summons.

Jacobs got into a long conference with attorney Sol Strauss but came out all smiles and talked nothing but Jenkins-Larkin.

Early this week Mike made it definite that the winner of the lightweight scrap would get the next title chance. That doused talk of a big elimination tourney, involving Pete Lello, Sammy Angott, Davey Day and Primo Flores.

Meanwhile Lee Savold, who was tough-lucked out of his big chance with Bob Pastor last week, got up from a sick bed to leave for his Des Moines, Iowa, home. After that Lee will go on a nation-wide barnstorming tour to build a rep.

Pastor refused another date with Savold, whose illness forced postponement of the fight. Bob will fight the winner of the Billy Conn-Gus Lesnevich light-heavy title tilt in Detroit April 5 en route to a fall fling at Louis.

Bees to Shorten Field

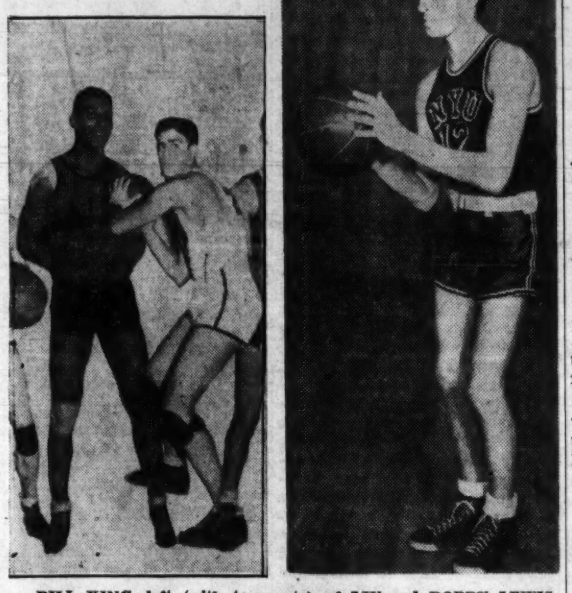
BRANDENTON, Fla., March 5 (UP)—President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees plans to shorten the club's home field at Boston this season. Both outfield foul lines will extend only 350 feet and the right 378. A fence 28 feet high will replace the wooden outfield bleachers and new bleachers will bea built.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

Glenn Breaks Bats

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 5 (UP)—Heavy work begins today for the St. Louis Browns' infielders and outfielders. During yesterday's long batting drill, catcher Joe Glenn broke bats in four successive trips to the plate.

MAKE 'DAILY' ALL CITY 5



BILL KING, left (with teammate) of LIU and BOBBY LEWIS of NYU. Bill broke up an NYU monopoly.

YANKS, DODGERS, GIANTS:

Rolfe Gets His Raise, Signs Yankee Contract

Crack Third Sacker Reported Boosted to $18,000 —Hugh Casey Looking Like Dodgers' Number One Pitcher

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 5.—Red Rolfe, crack Yankee third-baseman, won his fight for a raise today and signed a 1940 contract for an estimated $18,000, the amount he'd been holding out for.

Rolfe, who got $15,000 last year, demanded and won the raise on his great '39 season, when he was named All-American third-baseman. Rolfe batted .329 last year, led the league in runs scored.

As star hurler Red Ruffing signed yesterday, Joe DiMaggio is now the only Yank holdout. And from all indications Joe intends to stick to his guns until he gets a boost to $40,000 per.

CASEY NEW DODGER ACE

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 5.—Hugh Casey is going to be the number one Dodger pitcher this year.

That's the general trend of talk down here in Brooklyn camp today. And nobody's forgetting Luke Hamlin, first Dodger 20-game winner since Watty Clark.

Hugh, who won fifteen games as a rookie last year, has more stuff than anyone else in camp. Speed to spare, control, change of pace and what's most important—coolness.

GIANTS DRILL ON DEFENSE

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 5.—There'll be another tight defensive dont-let-'em-get-a-run Giant club this season, judging by the way Terry is drilling the boys on tight baseball.

The whole team got together in a two-hour chin session today to talk over all angles of inside baseball. Terry had the hurlers fielding bunts all afternoon and the infield was working on those clever plays to snare runners at all three bases and the plate.

The only thing wrong with the system is that it demands air-tight pitching such as the club got when Hubbell was in his heyday. And the Giants ain't got that kind of pitching now.

Twin Bills for Reds

TAMPA, Fla., March 5 (UP).—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds will open intra-team competition at his training camp Saturday by staging a double-header between four teams picked from his 47-man squad. Each game will be slated for at least seven innings.

Four N.Y.U. Aces And King of L.I.U. Are Selected

By Lester Rodney

Presenting—with a violent Violet hue—the Daily Worker's All-Metropolitan basketball team for 1939-'40.

The four best ball players in the city, Bobby Lewis, Ben Auerbach, Ed Stevens and Ralph Kaplowitz of the great NYU team fall in automatically and the only tough decision to make was that of filling the fifth spot.

Here the rugged and consistently valuable Bill King of LIU breaks up the NYU monopoly by edging Irv Dubinsky out of the center post.

It's an unusual situation of course, that finds four members of one team making an all-metropolitan team in a city that includes nine major basketball colleges. Yet there was no other possible selection.

LEWIS, AUERBACH BEST

Bobby Lewis and Ben Auerbach stand out as the all-round stars of the year. Bobby, the only senior on our all-city team this year, made it last saeson when he led the metropolitan district in scoring. This year, playing with a bunch of boys who could put the ball through a hoop with amazing consistency, the slim, youthful-looking Violet captain concentrated more on feeding his mates. He was a greater ball player than ever, with a ball hawking sixth sense that is much more than the "opportunism" they call it. Nobody can compute the number of times he has broken up the opponents' attack with an interception, come up with a loose ball, or taken a pass away from his man to go down all alone to tally. And when the chips were down and a shot was important, Bobby was still right there this year with his accurate droop-shoulder set, or one-hander coming down. He found time to register 148 points in 18 games (excluding last night's CCNY game) and must have taken far fewer shots than any of his mates.

STEVENS BLOSSOMS OUT

Auerbach was another all-round wonder, a defensive back-court man without peer, feeder, shot maker and dribbler. He's a ball players' and coaches' ball player and still has another year to go. Just a scoring man he'd be great, as he has a bag of feinting and cut-under tricks second to none.

NYU-CCNY Game Slants—And Meatiest Details In City Here Tomorrow

But he saves them for when they're needed.

Ed Stevens is the rangy red-head with the gifted fingers on rebounds, deadly and getting better shot-making ability from all ranges, particularly close up, and plenty of floor man savvy too. He rang the bell for 206 points in 18 games, the finest average in the city. He's a junior, and look out for him next year!

Ralph Kaplowitz is the first sophomore to crash our All-City team. Given a blast of wonder-boy build-up as a freshman, he never let it even remotely turn his head, but fitted in smoothly and unobtrusively with the team from the first. He tallied 181 points in 18 games and showed one of the deadliest one-hander's coming down the middle that the met area has ever seen. Not that he couldn't and didn't drop them two-handed. Addicted slightly to the fancy in passing, which should wear off next year in his junior season.

King was the hard rock around which LIU built its successful season with a bunch of erratic players. He never was "off," always was digging the ball off the backboard, and never made a wrong move. When the chips were down he was always the coolest and most dangerous scorer on the floor. While he did most of his scoring from underneath, Bill uncorked an amazingly accurate short set shot whenever it was badly needed.

40 MINUTE BOYS

That's the 1939-'40 ball club. And it's a 40-minute top speed ball club at that.

There's a perceptible drop in quality going down to the second team, but St. John's great playmaker Garfinkle, Columbia's fine little scorer, Myers, Dubinsky, Manhattan's very good Kravetz and dead-shot Lobello of LIU aren't exactly anybody's pushovers either.

Daily Worker All-City Team for 1939-1940

1st TEAM		2nd TEAM
Ed Stevens—NYU	f.	Albie Myers—Columbia
Bob Lewis—NYU	f.	Si Lobello—LIU
Bill King—LIU	c.	Irv Dubinsky—NYU
Ralph Kaplowitz—NYU	g.	John Kravetz—Manha'n
Ben Auerbach—NYU	g.	John Garfinkle—St. John's

HONORABLE MENTION—Jim Sarullo and John Flanagan, Manhattan; Ossie Schechtman, LIU; Jerry Rizzo and Dick Fitzgerald, Fordham; Al Goldstein and Babe Adler, CCNY; Jimmy White, St. John's; Vincent Ptak, St. Francis; Julie Kasner, Brooklyn.

Last Year's Daily Worker All-City

Torgoff—LIU.
Lewis—NYU.
Hillhouse—LIU.
Hasmiller—Fordham.
Dolgoff—St. John's.

THE ADVENTURES OF MARMADUKE

—by del

WHEN MARMADUKE WAS ACCIDENTALLY BLOWN INTO MANNERHEIM FINLAND HE DECIDED TO GET AN INTERVIEW WITH "BUTCH" HIMSELF--
"AND NOW, GENERAL HOW ABOUT A LOOK-
"AT SOME OF YOUR FAMOUS TYPE-WRITER GENERALS!
THERE THEY ARE, HARD AT WORK WIPING OUT A RUSSIAN DIVISION AS PER MY ORDERS!
TYPE! CLATTER! TYPE! TYPE!
BY GOLLY! THAT SURE IS CRUEL!! I'VE GOT A SWELL IDEA THAT'S GOING TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF LIVES!